HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR FEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL XV NO 3— BOMBAY TUESDAY JANUARY 4 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
8 Jan.	RANCHI ..	MOOLTAN× ..	20,647
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA× ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA × ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,586
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,902
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr	NARKUNDA‡		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTAN× ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA× ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA × ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

× Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates
1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloo Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
4th Jan.	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	NALDERA ..	At Colombo for Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	NARKUNDA ..	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.
CHOFUKU M.	..	5 Jan.	18 Jan.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	7 Jan.	21 Jan.
GENOA* MARU	6785	13 Jan.	30 Jan.
BIYO MARU	5480	19 Jan	2 Feb.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Jan.	12 Feb.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinnoh Maru	18th Dec.1926	7th Jan.1927
Tacoma Maru	30th ,, ,,	10th ,, ,,
Uga Maru	9th Jan.1927	23rd ,, ,,
Sumatra Maru	11th ,, ,,	25th ,, ,,
Shunko Maru	12th ,, ,,	16th ,, ,,
Ishikari Maru	14th ,, ,,	28th ,, ,,
Indus Maru	25th ,, ,,	11th Feb ,,
Shingo Maru	29th ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
426-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.
Tel. No. 2291.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
5th Jan.	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa
5th ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
7th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
8th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
10th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ...	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign-board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital	F 80,000,000
	£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund	F 43,777,311
	£ 3,643,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM.
(Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjiletjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Acting Agent.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1½ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the Head Office, 29, Grey Street CALCUTTA. Or to

Messrs. B. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Bombay Branch.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CASHIER in Calcutta on Rs. 150 per month, cash security Rs. 5,000 essential. Apply Box No. 1891, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1383

WANTED LINO OPERATORS who can compose correct six thousand ems per hour. Apply to the MANAGER, with testimonials.

WANTED—CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, ACCOUNTANTS, AGENTS OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, etc. For employment. For terms send anna stamp EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Lu-
R1334

SALARY Rs. 75-250 p.m. in 30 days.—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn BY POST an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 HOURS. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Ask for prospectus. HAWAID COLLEGE, Rawalpindi.
A 27405

WANTED—(1) An ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT on a salary of Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications and experience with a practical knowledge of all the branches of Letter Presses and Litho Press, etc., etc. (2) A FOREMAN for the machine Department salary Rs. 100 to 150 per month according to qualifications and experience. (3) An AUDITOR and CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, salary Rs. 150 to 200 p.m. capable of auditing and centralizing Accounts with a practical knowledge and experience of Commercial and Government Accounts. The selected candidates for Nos. (1) and (2) will have to file a security of Rs. 3,000 and in case of No. (3) for Rs. 5,000. All appointments will be on 6 months' probation. Apply Box No. 1888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 27890

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

SHOPS, two rooms, Rupees twenty; one, Rupees fifteen; Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, near Station. Fit for printing press, Oil mills, Dairy, Oil-man Stores, Bakery works, etc. Apply sharp CAWASHAW BATLIWALLA, Bombay 18.
C R1350

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PURE and FRESH HIMALAYAN HONEY, white and yellow in 2 lb. tins at Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 2-6. Thin shelled walnuts 10 and 5 lb. in baskets at Rs. 4 and 2-4. Free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba via Dalhousie, Punjab.
R1363

FINEST BEST TWILL SHIRTS for Rs. 6 postage free. M. C. KARIM & Co., Park Madras.
R1377

PROFESSION.

YOUR FUTURE?—Accurate predictions for 6 questions or annual reading Re. 1, whole life Rs. 3. State horoscope or lettering time. Numerous testimonials. Mr. N. M. Rajah writes from Colombo: "The events in your reading turned out quiet correct." Trial solicited. Prof. A. V. R. IYER, Valavanur (S.A. Dt.)
P R1382

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON 17, Marlban Road, Fort, Bombay.
24391

PHOTOGRAPHY

LATE SWAMI SHRADANAND.

LATEST PHOTO of SWAMIJI available for sale—"PRESS PHOTO BUREAU," Triplicane, Madras.
P R27921

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

A BRANCH of the Bank has this day been OPENED at JODHPUR (Rajputana) under the charge of Mr. W. T. McCallum.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1927.
27918

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE OFFICES of D. SAMUEL, Handwriting Expert, and Expert Examiner of Disputed Documents have been REMOVED to 63, GUNCARRIAGE STREET, Lower Colaba, BOMBAY.
27919

CHANGE OF OFFICE

WE have REMOVED our Offices from 237, Frere Road to 139, MEDOWS STREET, Fort, Bombay from 29th December, 1926.

NAWROJI HORMUSJI & CO.,

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned are offering for sale a decent BUNGALOW, Municipal No. 173, situated on the Naka of Sunday Market, measuring 8,000 square feet with stone walls and every sort of equipment. Those who wish to purchase may personally communicate with the undersigned.

HANUMANT ANANT SHETTY,
Grass Merchant, Karwar.
27918

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

THERE will be a particular check of Season Tickets on:—

9th to 14th January, 1927.

SEASON TICKET HOLDERS

will assist by having their tickets ready to show at:—

VICTORIA TERMINUS
MASJID
SANDHURST ROAD
BYCULLA

as they pass through the gates in and out and thus minimise inconvenience and delay to themselves.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29-12-26. 27910

DIRECTORATE OF DEVELOPMENT.

BANDRA TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. III (REVISED).

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, KAIKHUSRU RUSTIM DOCTOR, Arbitrator appointed by Government in their order No. S.A. 1672, dated the 17th November, 1925, do hereby give notice that the arbitration proceedings in respect of the above revised scheme will open at the offices of the Development Directorate, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 6th January, 1927, from 2 p.m. (S.T.) when all persons interested in the lands included in the Scheme should attend and state their objections, if any, to the draft scheme and valuations, the details of which have been supplied to each of the owners whose addresses are known to this office.

K. R. DOCTOR,
F.S.I., I.C.E., A.M.I.E.,
Arbitrator.
27842

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the supply of (1) labour carts and bullock pairs in A to D Wards, and (2) in E to G Wards including Bandra Slaughter House, etc., alternatively for one and three years commencing from 1st of March, 1927, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. Tenderers are requested to invariably specify the names of all partners of the contracting firm.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued, on payment of Rs. 5 per each copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. [illegible],
Municipal Offices, Bombay.
R1315

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 575 of 1924.

JIVRAJ MADHAVJI ..... Plaintiff.

versrs

DINANATH RAMCHANDRA and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of March, 1926, the undivided 2|9th share or interest of the 1st and 2nd defendants Dinanath Ramchandra and Govindrao Dinanath in the following immoveable properties will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1926, at the hour of 4-45 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).—

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All those pieces or parcels of Pension and Tax land or oart known as "Satwadi," situate at Dammar Lane, Girgaon, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 602, Collector's New No. 2815, Old Survey No. ...., New Survey No. 1|7971 and a portion of 2|7971 and Collector's Old No. 321, Collector's New No. 2119, Old Survey No. 618, New Survey No. 7971 and admeasuring 2043 square yards or thereabouts together with the following several buildings and tenements standing thereon namely.—

1. All that messuage, tenement or dwelling house assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "D" No. 2680-81 and Street Nos. 5-6.
2. All that messuage, tenement or dwelling house assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward "D" No. 2682 and Street No. 7.
3. All that messuage, tenement or dwelling house assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under "D" Ward No. 2683 and Street No. 8.
4. All that messuage or tenement assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under "D" Ward No. 2683 (2) and Street No. 8(a).
5. All that messuage, tenement or dwelling house assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward "D" No. 2684, Street No. 9.

All of which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Lines on the West by the property of Tapibai on the South by the property of Vishvanath Vithooji, and on the North by the property of Harichand Jagonnath Goregaoker and others.

SECONDLY:—All those several pieces or parcels of land or Batty fields of Khoti tenure now formed into one known as Lalbag of which no record of the rights or Government Survey has been made situate, lying and being at Mowjee Malad and Pahadi, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, Registration Sub-District Bandra together with a Bunglow thereon standing and bounded, on or towards the East by the Government Public Road leading from Bombay to Ghoce Bunder, on or towards the West by the Veera (water course) and the land belonging to Mr. Ahmed Bhai Habibbhoy on or towards the North partly by the land belonging to the said Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Mr. Ramchandra Luxmanji and now of Byramji Nariman and partly by the Bye Road leading to the Bunder and bearing Numbers admeasuring and assessed as follows:—

Malad No.	Dhep Foras Area.	Annual Bhara.
39	10½	10-6-4
27	2	1-1-1
40	2	1-1-1
39	8	4-4-8
39	1½ and 1½	14-5-10
Pahadi 20	2½	1-1-8
21	4	2-2-3

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKORDAS and DARU, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 40-42, Nanabhai Lane Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1926.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
27833

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand Tetra Honey—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Vahdi, Bassai.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAZI SAYED STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan attorneys for Messrs. Husseinally Cassum Mahomed Mehta and Gulamhoosein Bandeally Somjee executors and Trustees of Kulsambai widow of Khan Mahomed Bhanji Meghji the Transferees and on account and at the risk of Azam Miya Kumoo Miya the mortgagor in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of August 1919 and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Dayashanker Devashanker and Bai Jijibai alias Ratanbai wife of the said Dayashanker Deoshanker the Mortgagees of the other part and the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated the 19th day of June, 1923, and made between the said Mortgagees of the first part the said mortgagor of the second part and the said Transferees of the third part Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 10th prox. sell by public auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with message tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon with the appertances lying on the Western side of Kazi Sayed or Shamji Hassaji Street, admeasuring about 110 2|9 square yards and bounded on the north by the property of Shaikh Ismail Shaikh Hassam Penkar on the south by the property of Madhavji Dwarkadas on the East by the said Kazi Sayed or Shamji Hassaji Street and on the West by the public passage or gully for Halalkhores and which said premises are registered by the Collector under Old No. 691| 701 New No. 6400 Old Survey No. 486 and New Survey No. 2770 and Cadastral Survey No. 864 Mandvi and formerly assessed by the Municipality under B. Ward No. 50 and now under Ward Nos. 1383, 1384 and Street Nos. 204|206 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan attorneys for the Transferees or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BRICK FACTORY KNOWN AS "THE LIGHT OF ASIA, POTTERY WORKS LTD." (IN LIQUIDATION) SITUATE AT KAVSA, THANA DISTRICT TOGETHER WITH THE MACHINERY AND BRICKS LYING ON THE SAID PROPERTY.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Official Liquidator of The Light of Asia Pottery Works, Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the Brick Factory known as "The Light of Asia Pottery Works, Ltd.," situate at Kavsa, Thana District, together with the machinery and Bricks lying on the said property:—

FIRSTLY & SECONDLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land with the messuage tenement or dwelling houses, huts and structures, standing thereon situate lying and being at the village of Kavsa, in the Registration District of Thana, containing by admeasurement about 2 acres and 31 Goonthas and 16 acres and 26 Goonthas respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershaw B. Chothia and Co., Attorneys for the Liquidator or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS

Start Married Life Right!

AVOID SQUABBLES!
DON'T HENPECK!
PLAY THE GAME!

SEE

HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"HOT WATER"

For two weeks the Bombay Public have shrieked, roared, howled and yelled.

There is Now only ONE WEEK More To See
"HOT WATER"
THE GREAT LLOYD COMEDY
"MOTHER'S JOY"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
REDUCED PRICES
Rs. 2/4, 1/8, 1/-, as. 8, as. 4.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
Imperial Film Co's Picture
GIRL=MAD
FEATURING
Miss SULOCHANA
A Picture You Should Not Fail.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M. TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.
The most interesting change of Programme.
From New Year's Day, SATURDAY, 1st JANUARY 1927.
Every Act THRILLING, SENSATIONAL AND OF WONDERFUL NOVELTIES
Breaking Crowd-records Daily at
THE WORLD'S SUPREME SHOW
KARLEKAR' KARLEKAR' KARLEKAR' S GRAND IRCU IRCU IRCU C S
Location:—Nana's Chowk (opp: Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade)
THE WORTH OF YOUR MONEY.
"DARE DEVIL JENKINS" in the Leap for Life.
45 ft. IN THE MID AIR.
ON HIS HARVEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE
The only entertainment in Bombay that will remain
In your Delightful Memory for the NEW YEAR.
MATINEES SATURDAY and SUNDAY AT 4-30 P. M.

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MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

T C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 857
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 947.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 932.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 134 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274 1/2.
CROSS RATES.—
London—New York Dol 4.85 3/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 122.73.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.89.
London—Rome Liras 108.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.37.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet, market.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 95/3.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/0.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/4.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/10.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/10
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs 88.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs 114.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 104.
Tone of Market:—Weak.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS AS ON THE 24THDECEMBER 1926.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital		11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up		5,62,50,000
Reserve		4,92,50,000
Public Deposits		5,32,69,000
Other Deposits		71,29,35,000
Sundries		1,59,25,000
	Rupees	88,76,29,000

THE ABOVE BALANCE SHEET INCLUDES—

Deposits in London	£ 855,600
Advances in London	£ 906,200
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 31,700

ASSETS.

Government Securities		16,88,66,000
Other authorized securities under the Act		1,93,43,000
Loans		13,74,19,000
Cash Credits		22,63,51,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased		5,88,91,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased		30,44,000
Dead Stock		2,78,44,000
Sundries		86,61,000
Balances with other Banks		5,86,000
		65,10,05,000
Cash		23,66,24,000
	Rupees	88,76,29,000

Percentage 30.25.
Bank Rate 4% to 31st. December 1926.
Raised to 5% from 1st January 1927.

MESSRS. S. MONTAGU & CO., WEEKLY BULLION LETTER

Gold:—The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £151,847,955 on the 8th. inst., as compared with £151,414,110 on the previous Wednesday.

Gold to the value of £463,000 was on offer yesterday in the open market, of which £343,000 was bought for Germany. Home and Continental Trade accounted for £106,600 whilst £14,000 was taken for India and the Straits Settlements.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced since our last letter:—

	Received	Withdrawn
December 9th.	nil	nil
,, 10th.	nil	£ 10,000
,, 11th.	nil	nil
,, 13th.	nil	nil
,, 14th.	nil	£ 603,000
,, 15th.	nil	£ 464,000

It is understood that the bulk of the withdrawals of bar gold was destined for Germany. The £15,000 sovereigns withdrawn were destined as follow:—Holland £10,000 and Italy £5,000. During the week under review £1,077,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank, reducing the net influx since the fist. January 1926 to £7,249,000, and increasing the net efflux since the resumption of an effective gold standard to £4,346,000.

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the week ending the 8th. inst. were:—

IMPORTS

British S. Africa	£ 1,261,454
British W. Africa	26,121
Other countries	5,448
	£ 1,293,023

EXPORTS.

Germany	£ 77,378
Other countries	12,265
	£ 89,643

The Transvaal gold output for November 1926 amounted to 840,276 fine ounces as compared with 853,296 fine ounces for October 1926, and 787,633 fine ounces for November 1925.

During the month of November last the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold were:—

	Imports	Exports.
Germany	£	£ 3,515,099
Austria		141,030
Russia	55,676	
Netherlands		212,439
Belgium		203,150
France	92,939	73,775
Switzerland		86,157
Spain and Canaries		10,600
Egypt		27,200
West Africa	121,097	
Argentina, Urguay, & Paraguay		30,000
Other South American countries	6,455	
Rhodesia	127,062	
Transvaal	3,404,473	
British India		156,671
Straits Settlements		65,723
Ceylon		50,000
Canada		450,000
Other countries	6,266	32,035
Total	£ 3,813,968	£5,053,279

Silver:—Although the price of silver has been fairly well maintained, the market is not robust. A feature has been, and is, the shyness of buyers: this would have been shown by still easier prices had supplies been as plentiful as usual. Conditions, however, have been against free selling from China at this period. Possibly a certain amount of steadiness will be left for a week or so until the next Bombay settlement steamer's consignment has been arranged. America has not had much opportunity to sell here owing to buyers usually being satisfied at "fixing."

United Kingdom imports and exports of silver during the week ending the 8th. inst. were:—

IMPORTS.

Mexico	£ 338,630
U. S. A.	43,534
British West Africa	18,320
Other countries	644
	£ 411,128

EXPORTS

Germany	38,500
British India	55,200
Other countries	12,103
	£ 105,803

OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	,, 1,60,000	,, 1,00,01,000
DEPOSITS	,, 85,00,000	,, 15,93,14,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS—Quiet but steady.

LOCAL—Quiet but steady

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

New York, 30th Dec.-May highest 13-15 at about closing. Lowest 13.04 (11-17 A.M.)

New York, 31st Dec.-Jan., highest 12-80. Lowest 12-64.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

The New York futures market on the 30th ultimo closed 10 to 13 points higher and on the 31st ultimo closed at a decline of 6 to 10 points. Spot quotations were reduced by 10 points to 12-95.

The market ruled quiet but steady. Now the holidays are over and the expert some trend of the market in view of the unfavourable weather on one side and on the other, there are signs of absence trade buying over 13 cent. We believe some propaganda work is going on to change the general sentiment on the bull side and it is better to await further developments before taking any decided turn.

The British United Press has sent a telegram dated 1st instant from New York, which states that the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture in its report issued, convey a clear warning for cultivators in the Cotton belt, and suggests to adopt a policy of conservatism generally in regard to crop acreage during 1927.

We may remind the readers that last year some propaganda was started to reduce the acreage under cotton, but the result was disappointing so far as this season's acreage proved to be a record one. The Agriculture department has issued a timely warning to reduce the acreage in the interest of the cotton growers, and if they fail to adopt a conservatife policy, in consequence of the recent unfavourable weather retarding ginning operations and creating suspicion in the final Bureau's estimate, they shall have to face another crisis even worse than the present one.

LOCAL MARKET.

To-day our market opened quiet but steady. Some offices bought moderately while Jobbers were selling. Prices fluctuated within a small range and finally closed as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach A. M.	254	254-4	253-8	254-4
Broach J. A.	259	259-8	259	259-8
Oomra D. J.	241-8	242-8	241-8	242-8
Oomra Mar.	240	240-8	240	240-8
Oomra May	243-8	244	243-8	244
Bengal D. J.	215	215	214	215
Bengal May	212	212	211	212

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 10 points. Our market ruled very steady with a better enquiry from shippers. The quotations were of no importance and finally the market closed as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach A. M.	254	254-8	253-8	253-12
Broach J. A.	259	259-8	258-8	258-8
Oomra D. J.	242	242-8	242	242
Oomra Mar.	240	240-8	240	240
Oomra May	244	244-8	244	244
Bengal D. J.	215	215	213-8	213-8
Bengal Mar.	212	212	210-8	210-8

TENDERS.

	To-day.	Total.
Bengal D. J.	100	400
Oomra D. J.	5,800	14,400

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, 3rd. Jan.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,524	1,60,904	1,30,048
Central India	1,495	43,267	1,07,908
Barsi and Nagar	1,989	46,379	60,933
Hyderabad-Gaorani	480	12,067	21,193
Berar	2,093	1,31,938	1,34,674
Central Provinces	2,103	35,936	63,401
Total Oomras	9,644	3,70,511	5,17,212
Dholera	101	7,684	66,221
N. W. Provinces	415	33,855	1,11,176
Rajputana		8,692	30,975
Sind-Punjab	803	27,788	74,214
Broach		134	2
Coompta & Dharwar	156	12,408	12,012
Westerns-Northerns		7,616	6,559
Cocoanada		395	1,471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,583	6,441
Persian	43	2,849	1,711
American		41,699	143
Egyptian and African	412	19,717	28,085
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.		44	352
Total	11,697	5,33,098	8,53,515

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full-pressed Bales	1st. Sept. to 23 d. Dec. Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,428	76,914	1,26,150
Japan & China	5,890	1,18,835	2,52,068
Coast Ports		3,788	7,601
Up-country by Rail		34,686	4,012
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		48,729	60,480
Total	7,318	2,82,952	4,50,911

"READY COTTON." QUOTATIONS.

			Ready.	Jan Mill Terms. New	
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.			
,,	Fine	,,	233/35		+9
,,	F.G.	,,	223/25		
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	231/33		
,,	F.G.	,,	221/23		
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	258/60		
Nagpur	,,	,,	258/60		+18
Yeotmal	,,	,,	245/47		
Arvi	,,	,,	250/52		+11
Amraoti	,,	,,	243/45		
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	240/42		+3/4
Mulkapur	,,	,,	232/35		
Khandesh	,,	,,	228/30		-9/10
			old.		
Broach	,,	,,	240/42		
Coompta		M. G.	260/65		
Westerns	Good.	,,	215		
Cambodia	,,	,,	270/80		
Kalagin	,,	,,	200		

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

The Wheat market was dull and featureless. The volume of the business was small and the market closed as under:—

The Linseed market ruled rather steady for the whole day but towards the close eased on foreign weaker cables.

Wheat January	Rs. 7 9 9
Wheat May	Rs. 7 5 9
Linseed May	Rs. 10 2 6

ROOM RATE.

HEDGE CONTRACTS.

Broach Apl./May				254
Broach July/Aug.				260
Oomra Dec./Jan				242
Oomra March				241
Oomra May				244
Bengal Dec./Jan				214
Bengal March				211
Bengal	241	234	226	218
Sindh Punjab	237	230	222	214
Rajputana	241	234	226	218
Omar No. 3	248	243	238	
C. P. No. 1	263	258	253	
C. P. No. 2	256	251	246	
Khandesh	238	233	228	

READY COTTON SALES.

300	Suzuki & Co.	Berar	247
100	Currimbhai	Nanded	231
200	Tata Mill	Khandesh	235
200	Tata Mill	Muthia	235
200	Wardhman Bros.	Dhulia	232
200	Wardhman Bros.	Shegaon	245
200	Gill & Co.	Bengal	235
200	A Damodar	Berar	246
100	Jamshed Mill	Aligarh	235
100	Langji & Co.	Hingoli	247
200	Jetha Devjee	Khandesh	235
200	Morarji Gokuldas	Muthia	233 235
100	Morarji Gokuldas	Sanavad	245

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Receipts of various products into Bombay upto noon 30th December.

Wheat	6,265 qrts.
Linseed	997
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	47 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,092 ,,
Poppyseed	92 ,,
Groundnuts	14,175 ,,
Castorseed	1,801 ,,
Rice	3,381 ,,
Myrabolams	7,902 ,,
Cottonseed	9,102 ,,
Coal	3,291 tons.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Owing to Valan the market ruled very quiet and closed as under:—

Spot Gold	Rs.	21	6 9
Posh delivery	Rs.	21	6 9
Mah delivery	Rs.	21	7 0

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

The silver market showed a narrow fluctuation owing to absence of business on account of Valan. The closing rates were as under:—

Spot Silver	Rs.	57	1 0
Posh delivery	Rs.	56	13 0
Mah delivery	Rs.	56	11 0
Double option premiums.—			
Posh	Rs.	0	15 0
Mah	Rs.	1	14 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 1.

Silver—A Little India Buying, not much offering.

Spot	25/1/16
Forward	24-15/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 1.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4.4.10-3/4

London, Jan. 1.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/2 to 2 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

MILL SHARES REACT.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

As anticipated to-day the Bombay Stock Exchange opened easy with a heavy long liquidations. The buyers were holding off and prices worked low and closed 10 to 15 rupees lower in mill shares.

Bombay Dyeing opened at 910 and close easy at 896/4 century after opening at 395 declined to 387/8 on long liquidation.

Fazals opened at 862/8 and broke to 850 with no buyers.

New Great and Pearls were also weak showing a fall of about 8 rupees.

Swadeshi shares were quiet but steady.

In the miscellaneous sections there were better buying orders. Specially Tata Iron shares Ordinary kept very steady around 97/- with more enquiry. Deffereds had some profit taking by weak holders.

It appears that the reaction is likely to proceed further in mill shares, while Tata iron shares are in strong hands with a better future.

The following are to-day's closing rates:

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Rs.	Divid.	Rs.	a.
Bank of India	50	1	2	77	
Baroda	50		4	86	8
Central Co-operative	50	1	2	67	XD
Central	25	1	4	31	12
Eastern	£5	9	p.c.	84	
Imperial	500	40		1605	
Imperial Contributory	125	10		408	12
Union	5	0	4 0	4	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.					
Hundi	10		..	21	
Central India Mining	10	1	Y	31	12
Indian Cement O.	350		..	135	
Katni Cement O.	100		..	131	4
Katni Cement D.	40		..	352	8
Punjab Cement O	10		..	7	
Shivrajpur	10	8	Y	53	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11	p.c.	900	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10	p.c.	148	
Central Province	700	70	p.c.	112	8
Dhond Baramati	100	6	p.c.	102	
Guzerat	100	5	pc.	95	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5	p.c.	100	
Larkana	100	5	p.c.	80	
Mandra Bhon	90	5	p.c.	81	8
Pachora Jamnasi	100	5	p.c.	96	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5	p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5	p.c.	108	
Sind Light	100	12	p.c.	149	
Tapti Valley	360	8	p.c.	700	
Upper Sind Light	100	4	p.c.	78	
STEAMER COMPANIES.					
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		..	192	8
Bombay Steam Navication P.	350		..	240	
Scindia Steam	15—0—			13	15
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.					
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5	p.c.	80	
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		..	812	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		..	1025	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	8	143	2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3	8	67	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6		95	
Surat Electricity	100		..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30		1062	8 XD
Tata Hydro-Elec. P	1,000	7	p.c.	1025	
Tata power O.	1,000		..	625	
Tata power P.	1,000		..	815	
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Barsi Press			..	465	
Akbari	500		..	160	
Fort	475		..	300	
Harvey & Sabathy	500	20	35	1,000	
Indian Cotton	126	20		220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250		..	220	
New Berar	500	80		860	
New East India	1,000		..	950	
New Mofussil P.	400	40		550	
New Prince of Wales	500	61		625	
Volkart U.P.	500	40		510	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES					
Alcock Ashdown	100		..	251	4
Madras United	250	15		485	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30		1830	
Mathradas	100		..	66	4
Meyer Sassoon	100		..	91	4
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		..	2100	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		..	127	8
Mysore	50	4		115	
New City of Bombay	100	10		125	
New Great Eastern	300	nil		300	
Osmanshahi (100)	7		..	60	
Pearl	250	12		487	8
Phoenix	100	10		397	8
Premier	100		..	14	
Sasoon Cotton	100		..	17	
Sassoon Silk	500		..	575	
Sholapur	1,000	8075	450	7800	
Simplex	260		..	145	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		..	30	
Stadard	500	40		1350	
Swadeshi	100	18		505	
Swan	100		..	157	8
Tata Mill O. 17	500		..	123	12
Vishnu CottonO.	509	90		2450	
Vishnu P.	500	35		590	
Velapur Co. Ltd	76		..	15	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8		588	12
B. Burm T. Corporation New	00	3		177	8 PRI
Burma Corporation	10	0-6		10	
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12		50	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.8	0-4-0		7	4
Indo Burma Petroleum	100		..	100	
Jdet Engineering	100	10		125	
Mackenzie	100	30		370	
New Union Flour Mills	100		..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50		635	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100		..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6	p.c.y.	126	4
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	100		..	91	
Tata Iron Defd.	30		..	233	12
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75		..	75	
Thacker	50		..	105	
Telephone	50	nil		39	8
INSURANCE COMPANIES					
Empire of India	50	22	8	710	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1	4 p.c.	4	
Jupiter	15		..	5	
New India	25	1	y	23	4
Oriental Life	100	30	p.c.	1100	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0		4	10
MILLS					
Ahmadabad Advance	100	10		401	4
Alliance	100	....		30	

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 3

Ready as well as Forward Prices are unchanged from yesterday's closing price levels. Kanta in the Local market remains inactive to-day being Amavasya of Hindus.

The following are the closing quotation ruling the Bazar to-day.

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 19/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment December Sh. 20/- per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan March Sh. 20/9 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/Aug Sept. Sh. 18/2 per cwt F. B H.
Jamnagar C. I. F.—
December. Rs. 20/2 per cwt.
Shipment January Rs. 20/7 per cwt.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Rs. 21 per cwt.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/12 per cwt.
Shipment November Sh. 19/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment December Sh. 20 per cwt. F. B H.
Shipment Jan/Feb March Sh. 20/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Belgian Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Dec Sh. 19/7 per cwt. F. B H.
German Crystal Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Dec Sh. 19/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—BETTER.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

3 months 4 9/16 per cent
6 months 4 17/32 per cent.
Money Call 4 per cent.
1 month 4 per cent.
3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 1.

	per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-13/32
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-13/32
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3/4

Apollo	50		..	9	
Assur Virjee	6		..	2	8
Berar Manfg.	200	30		210	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15		305	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5	p.o.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.,	250	25		896	4
Bombay Industrial	100		..	7	
Bombay Woollen	100		..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil		260	
Bradbury P.	250	7	p.c.	172	8
Broach Fine Counts	250		..	70	
Century	100	20	y	387	8
Central India O.	100	16	512	8	XBonus
Central India P.	500	5	p.c.	445	
Ceylon	100		..	40	
Colaba Land	100		..	141	4
Coorla	100		..	142	8
Crescent	100	4		167	8
Currimbhoy	250		..	250	
David	500		..	300	
Dawn	250	40		680	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	7/8		..	1	8
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil		208	12
Edward Sassoon	200	nil		140	
Elphinstons O.	100		..	30	
Emperor Edward	500		..	217	8
Fazulbhoy	250	25		851	4
Finlay	100	nil		125	
Framjee Petit	1,000		..	660	
Globe	100		..	46	
Gokak	100	5		117	8
Indooostan	1,000	125		1075	
Indian Blaching.	100	6		165	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751		1000	
Indore-malwa United	100	18-12		333	12
Jamshed O.	250		..	75	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		..	95	
Kilachand	25		..	3	12
Kohinoor	500		..	1125	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150		5900	
Madhora Scindia	100		..	18	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		..	132	8
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS					
Amhedabad				401	4
Bombay Cotton				305	
Bombay Dyeing	910	910	896 4	896	4
Century	395	395	387 8	387	8
Central India			512 8	X	Bonus
Colaba Land				141	4
Crescent				167	8
Edward Sassoon				140	
Fazulbhoy	862 8	862 8	850	850	
Finlay				125	
Globe				46	
Gokak				117	8
Indian Bleaching				165	
Indore Malwa				333	12
Kohinoor				1125	
Madhowjee				132	8
Mathuradas				66	4
Meyer Sassoon				91	4
Mysore				113	12
New Great	308 12	308 12	300	300	
Pearl	498 12	498 12	487 8	487	8
Pabany				208	12
Phoenix				397	8
Simplex				145	
Swadeshi	508 12	500 12	505	505	
Swan Mills				165	
Tata Mills				125	
MISCELLANEOUS					
Alcock				251	4
Bombay Steam				192	8
Bundi Cdmeny				21	
Central India Mining				31	12
Indian Cement				125	
Katni Cement ord.				131	4
Shivarajpur				53	
Tram Co. Ltd.	144 6	145	143 12	143	12
Tata Hydro	1077 8	1077 8	1062 8	1062 8	XD
Tata Iron & Steel ord.	75 4	75 8	75	75	
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	238 12	238 12	232 8	232	8
				238	12
Govt. Paper 3/3 per cent			..	77	10
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.			..	107	12

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE IN 1925-26

NEED FOR PROTECTION TO COTTON INDUSTRY

(From Our Correspondent.)

The official review of the trade of India for the year 1925-26 contains many interesting features. It contains simple and coloured charts giving import and export variations in various commodities in India as well as the price movements of some of them. The chief commodity of export has been cotton. From 593,800 tons in the preceding year the cotton exports from India rose to 745,200 tons in the year under report and the value rose, notwithstanding lower prices, from Rs. 91 crores to Rs. 95 crores. Next in importance comes raw and manufactured jute. In raw jute exports declined from 696,000 tons to 647,000 tons but on account of high prices the value rose by 30 per cent. from Rs. 29 crores to Rs. 38 crores,a little less than £30 million. In manufactured jute, the jute bags exported was 425 million, same as last year but the value rose from Rs. 28 crores to Rs. 30 crores. The total value of raw and manufactured jute exports from India rose from Rs. 81 crores to Rs. 97 crores. Exports of grain pulse and flour decreased in value by 26 per cent. from Rs. 65 crores to Rs. 48 crores, which was mainly due to reduced shipments of wheat and barley. Shipments of husked rice increased to 2.5 millin tons valued at Rs. 37 1|2 crores while wheat decreased from 11,12,000 tons value at Rs. 17 crores to 212,000 tons valued at Rs. 3 1|2 crores. This shows that the wheat exports have heavily lost in exports, about 80 per cent. Other export commodities were oil seeds worth Rs. 29.5 crores, tea lbs. 326 million valued at Rs. 27 crores, lac worth Rs. 7 crores, hides and skins Rs. 14 1|2 crores.

EXPORTS REGAIN PRE-WAR LEVEL.

Total figures of exports of merchandise, which reached the record of Rs. 400 crores in 1924-25, fell by Rs. 13 crores to Rs. 387 crores which was due chiefly to reduced shipments of food grains and ten- The value of imports of merchandise also fell from Rs. 253 crores to Rs. 236 crores due mainly to smaller imports of cotton piece-goods, and also the lower prices of sugar imported. For the sake of comparison with India's pre war foreign trade, the officially compiled figures, on the basis of 1913-14 values are given below:—

	1913-14.	1924-25.	19p526
Imports ..	183	157	143
Exports ..	244	250	240
Total trade in merchandise excluding re-exports	429	387	389

It will be seen from the table that during the last three years the value of export trade has regained its pre-war level while for import trade recovery is still very far from being complete. It is naturally true that on falling markets purchasers are inclined to follow a hand-to-mouth policy and import only what is required for present and urgent requirements.

As regards the import trade, cotton piece goods, which increased in 1924-25 to 337 million yards showed a fall in the year under review of 14 per cent. in quantity and 21 per cent. in value, the quantity decreased to 1,564 million yards valued at Rs. 54 crores. Grey goods fell by over Rs. 6-1|2 crores, white goods by Rs. 4-1|2 crores and coloured goods by over Rs. 4 crores. The fall in value of cotton goods was partly responsible for the decreased value in imports. In other articles of imports, sugar imports increased in quantity by 9 per cent., from 729,000 tons to 805,000 tons, but on account of lower prices the value fell by 24 per cent, from Rs. 21 crores to Rs. 16 crores. In iron and steel there was a decrease of 1 per cent. in quantity and 6 per cent. in value and the imports amounted to 884,000 tons valued at Rs. 18 crores as compared with 894,000 tons, valued at Rs. 19-1|2 crores, in the preceding year. The value of machinery of all kinds including belting for machinery imported was just about stationary at Rs. 16 crores but the imports of railway plant and rolling stocks on private account fell from Rs. 5-1|4 crores to Rs. 5 crores. Hardware showed a small increase in value from nearly Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 5-1|4 crores. Motor cars also improved from Rs. 215 crores to nearly Rs. 3 crores. There was a fall in the imports of aniline and alizarine dyes from lbs. 18-3|4 million, valued at Rs. 256 lacs to lbs. 10-1|3 million, valued at Rs. 143 lakhs. Mineral oils increased in quantity, from 187 million gallons to 200 million gallons and in value from Rs. 9 crores to Rs. 10 crores. Cotton twisted yarn imports decreased from Rs. 966 lacs to Rs. 777 lacs. Rubber manufactures rose from Rs. 155 lacs to Rs. 216 lacs.

India produces millions of tons of coal; still we find in the import figures that foreign coal was imported to the extent of Rs. 1 crore whereas in the previous year the coal imports were worth Rs. 1-1|2 crores. The whole trouble regarding our coal industry can be stated in a nutshell. The railway Companies are foreign, and no industry is hard hit by high rates of transport.

With regard to the rupee exchange the report mentions that sterling value of the rupee rose from 1|3 5|32d. in April 1922 to 1|6 9|32d. in October 1924. It remained in in the neighbourhood of 1|6d ever since that date and sterling being now related to gold the rate has been about 1|6d. since June 1925. During the year under review the highest and lowest quotations for T.T. on London were 1|6 5|32d. and 1 5 13|16d. From May 1925 to February 1926, the rate had a tendency to rise and, but for the purchases of sterling in India by the Government of India, exchange would have gone to a high figure. These purchases amounted to over £46 million during the year and were made at rates, which averaged out at 1|6 5|32d. to the rupee. In effect the rupee was stabilised at 1|6d. in relation to gold practically throughout the year.

POLICY OF DEFLATION.

Government have not allowed sterling rate to go higher than 1|6 5|32d. But so far as the deflation policy is concerned, with a view to prop up exchange at 18d. to the rupee, the Government has been following a policy, which is highly injurious to the trade and agricultural industries of the country, because it forces the producers to sell his produce 11 p. c. below price, in order to realize a parity competitive prices ruling the world over. He benefits to a small degree in lower import values no doubt, but his wants are few, the land-taxes and wages are not lowered, and his consequent advantage is far below his sacrifice. The imports being made cheaper due to higher exchange, so the industries in the land find it hard to compete with Foreign manufacturers. And the foreigners, who ship goods to India, suffer on account of lower buying capacity of the Indian ryots. Hence, it would be best in the interests of all concerned, to reinstate the former exchange ratio of 16d. to the £.

The Report shows that the imports of piecegoods from Japan were 13.9 per cent. while those from Lancashire were 83 per cent.

If you want protection against Japan, because she tries to undersell less than 14 p.c. of the piecegoods imports that we buy from her, why should not the Indian Mill-owners, as a body, also fight against the higher Exchange Ratio of 18d., which gives an indirect bounty of about 12 p.c. to their Lancashire rivals? Why should they not manfully demand protection against Lancashire, which dumps 87 per cent. piece-goods imports into India?

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL NEWS.

(By Mail)

FRANCE.—Spinners despite having reduced their margin of profit, have not been selling much lately as is normally the case when the tendency is weak. Nevertheless they have good orders on hand and upto the present, the conditions of the cotton industry may still be described as healthy.

ITALY.—Conditions in cotton industry continue difficult owing to partly to the falling off of the export trade, which has been hampered by the rapid appreciation of the lire, partly to the very low prices of Cotton and to the various restrictions imposed by the Government in connection with their deflation programme. While short time has not officially been resorted to, it is quite apparent that production all round is being reduced. Spinners have a fair amount of work in hand and are selling their yarns at prices which leave a margin of profit, but in all other branches of the industry orders are becoming scarce. On the other hand manufacturers are proceeding with caution to avoid running into stocks, and a change for the better in the general conditions in the near future is confidently looked for.

AMERICA.—Cotton yarn and cloth prices reached new low levels in the present downward movement. The Fairchild Cotton Goods index on September 17th begun a steady recession, which carried the weekly figures from 12.808 cents to 11.921 cents on November 12th. There is a feeling in some quarters that if the present rate of production in cotton manufacturing is maintained for two or three months, over production will result, thereby hastening the downward course of cotton goods prices. The mills of U. S. A. in October consumed 563,532 bales of cotton, as compared with 571,105 bales in September and 544,097 bales in October 1925. For three months of the current season, Cotton consumption totalled 1,640,289 bales, an increase of 11 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1925. Sales of standard cotton goods during October, according to the Association of Cotton Textiles Merchants of New York amounted to 224,234,000 yards, exceeding production by 3.6 per cent. Stocks of cotton goods in the United States were reported lower on November 1st than at any time during the last five years, having dropped by nearly 30 per cent. since last July. Unfilled orders on November 1st exceeded the October production by 44 per cent.

GOOD RULES FOR BUSINESSMEN.

Don't worry; Don't overbuy; Don't go security.

Keep a high vitality; keep insured; keep sober, keep cool.

Stick to chosen pursuits, but not to chosen methods.

Be content with small beginnings and develop them.

Be wary of dealings of unsuccessful men.

Be cautious, but when a bargain is made stick to it.

Keep down expenses, but don't be stingy.

Make friends, but not favorites.

Don't take new risks to retrieve old losses.

Make plans ahead. but don't make this in cus iron.

Don't tell what you are going to do until you have done it.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LD.
BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

3 Jan. 1927.

Spot prices.

Description.	30-12-26	13-12-26.
Bengals F.G.	226	220
S/Punjab F.G.	222	218
Rajputana G.G.	226	220
C. P. No. 1, Fine	258	250
C.P. No. 2 Fine.	251	243
Khandesh F.G.	228	220
Oomra Fine	243	235

Futures.

Hedge Contracts.	30-12-26	13-12-26
Bengals Dec/Jany. ..	215	212
do March ..	212	208
Broach April/May ..	254	249
do July/Aug. ..	260	254
Oomra F. Dec/Jany. ..	241	235
do March ..	240	235
do May	243	257

Receipts for the week ending 30th. Dec. 1926.

	1926 Bales.	1925 Bales.
Bengals	11104	15169
Oomras	104508	92399
Dholleras	990	7367
Broach		
Southerns	964	164
Persians	43	22
Americans		
Egyptians	116	
E. Africans	928	560
Other sorts		
Total.	118554	115681

Exports for the week ending 30th. Dec. 1926.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	
Continent	1610
China	13500
Japan	62875
Coast Ports.	241
Total.	78226

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR

Europe	644
China, Japan & Coast Ports. ..	23490
Total.	24134

Receipts from	1st. Sept. to 30th. Dec.		
1926 1925	1924	1923	1922
538008 856565	590813	716535	777596
Exports from	1st. Sept. to 30th. Dec.		
	1926	1925	1924
United Kingdom	592	10985	7378
Continent	77931	123397	68735
China ..	38103	47136	11030
Japan ..	157107	262027	295797
Coast Ports ..	4029	7601	6675
U. S. A. ..	1	450	570
Total.	277763	451597	390185

	1923	1922
United Kingdom ..	59434	
Continent	276956	219510
China	19727	13454
Japan	239664	386828
Coast Ports	9702	10694
U. S. A.		
Total.	605483	630486

Total exports by rail 1st. Sept. to 30th. Dec. 2926 .. 36,660 Balez.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st. Sept. to 30th. Dec. 1926. .. 3,21,428 „

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dea3ers & Mills in Bombay on 30th. Dec. 1926. .. 3,05,307 „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

PRICES FOR JUTES UNCHANGED.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

In the share market in jutes, there was only a quiet market after the holidays, prices being unchanged at the last close. In coals there is a distinctly better feeling in this section and a moderate turnover resulted at hardening rates. Teas were quiet unchanged. In industrials Burma Finance, British Burma Petroleum, Howrah Oil, Indian Iron and Steel and Kumardhubi Engineering, are all marked up. Madan Theatres, Midnapore Zemindary and U. P. Electric are all firm at unchanged rates. Cottons were firm although the turnover is only small. Government securities were steady at the decline. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—6 per cent. bonds 1930, 106-6; Do. 1932, 108-10.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1,588.

Railways:—Chaparmukh Silghat Light Railway 95-8, Mymensingh Bhairabh Bazar Railway rebate 100, Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light Railway 174.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore Cotton 21-8, Dunbar 157, Kesoram 3-13.

Jutes:—Albion 538, Anglo-India 421, Bally pref. 107, Belvedere 639-8, Birla old. 12, Chamdany 190, Cheviot 322, Clive 40-12, Craig 5-10, Dalhousie 477, Delta 621-8, Fort William 373, Gondalpara 1,070-8, Howrah 46, Hukumchand ord. 14-9, Do. pref. 97, Lansdowne 321, Lawrence 648, National 34, Nuddea 50, Orient 275-8, Presidency 9-11, Reliance 75-12.

Coals:—Bokaro and Ramgur 15-14, Bhulanbaraee 19-8, Burrakur 20-6, Deoli 20-4, Equitable 20-4, Ghusick and Muslia 10-8, Jainty West 1-2, Kosoonda and Nyadee 13, Pench Valley 25, Raneegunge 32-12, Samla and Kendra 8-2, Searsole 4-8, Union 20.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Finance and Mining 6-14, Bengal Telephone ord. 10-4, U. P. Electric 139, Indian Standard Wagon 35-4, Indian Iron and Eteel 9-14, Kumardhubi Engineering ord. 3-5, Marshall and Co. 3-6, B. I. Corporation ord. 4-13, Madan Theatres 5-8, British Ceylon Corporation 4, Bengal Paper ord. 38-8, Mathurapore Zemindary 3-8, Midnapore Zemindary 144-4.

SHIPPING

Jan. 3.

ARRIVALS.

S. S. Nippon, Fumerstorm, Karachi.
S. S. Egremont, Holth, New York.
S. S. Rohna, Halsing, London.
S. S. Jalajyoti, Kane, Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Ja. 4.

S. S. Delta, Suddal, Shanghai.

LOADING.

Jan. 3.

Steamer, City of Lincon for New York.
Steamer Falkenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Nippon for Rangoon.
Steamer Jalapalaka for Rangoon.
Steamer Jalajyati for Karachi.
Steamer Sado Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Tacoma Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Zayani for Calcutta.

S. S. Nippon:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Nippon arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a genral cargo.

S. S. Rohna:—The M. M. and Coy's steamer Rohna, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S. S. Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S. N. Coy's steamer Jalajyoti, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Coy's mial steamer Delta will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Shanghai, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORT.

January 3.

S. S. Kaisar-I-Hind for London:—8 bags goat and sheep skins A Abdulla and Co., 1 pot rosa oil Volkart Bros.

S. S. Aquilia for Genoa:—58 tons railway tyres H K M Jaitha and Sons, 1500 cwt linseed and 112 bags raw cotton Ralli Bros, 50 raw cotton E Spinner and Co., 120 bags raw cotton Volkart Bros, 110 bags raw cotton K Devchand and Co, Ltd, 1360 cwt ground nuts Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—207 cwt ground nuts D A Marathe.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—65 bales wool raw P Rawjeebhoy, 4990 cwt myrabollams, 100 cwt rape seed. 60 cwt niger seed C Jivanlal and Co. 27 bales wool raw M Ladak, 8006 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co, Ltd, 135 bales wool raw. The Bombay Co, Ltd, 25 bales wool raw Cox and Kings Shipping Agency Ltd, 50 bales wool raw L Hassam, 25 bales cotton waste K Visram and Co, 300 bales wool raw R Veerchand, 93 wool raw R Soni, 24 wool raw G Gumanmal, 150 bales wool raw D Koondanumal.

For Glasgow:—2002 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co, Ltd, 100 cwt rape seed C Jivanlal and Co.

IMPORT.

January 3.

S S Amatonga from Liverpool, Agents K Nixon and Co.

From Liverpool:—45 cases cotton woolen and 6 bales are silk piecegoods, 15 bales cotton, 29 cases cottons, 11 cases sewing thread, 25 bales, 10 trusses, 8 cases paper, 2175 boxes, 366 cases soap, 1062 kegs paint, 18 cases window glass, 12 cases stout, 12 cases sauce, 50 packages wheel axles 79 cases biscuits and toffee, 59 bundles motor cars, tyres, 80 pieces, 25 packages tubes, covers, etc., 250 bags American cotton, 20 cases chocolate and confectioner 63 cases provisions, 1098 pieces earthenware troughs, 23 pieces closets, 98 pieces pans, 90 loose traps 28 cts, 203 sk./cases, 10 casks, 7 cases tiles, 15 casks white lead, 6300 pieces bricks, bales old newspaper, 31 cases hams and bacons, 25 cases cider, 57 bundle pieces steel, 30 drums varnish, 14 cases heads and reeds, 2915 bundles gal sheets 450 bundles Y metal braizers, 12 cases steel keys, 15 cases tissues, 36 bundles flanges, 20 barrels salamoniac, 55 cases glycerine, 290 drum caustic soda, 1250 bags, 10 casks soda ash, 18 trusses cotton rope, 14 cases art silk tissues, 10 cases roller skins, 30 kegs lubricating grease, 12 barrels mineral lubricating oil, 125 cases candles 7 drums trans-former oil, 95 cases colour, 36 cases cycles and accessories, 27 cases bronze wire, 24 cases cigarettes, 24 cases ivsol, 100 bundles shovels, 14 cases apothecarianware, 31 bales wool tops, 17 cases 52 D/bags printing types, 20 cases barrels tragon, 25 cases rubber insulated cables, 10 drums tetralene.

Ja. 4.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENT ON.

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

The National Y.M.C.A. Convention passed the following resolutions in the forenoon on Sunday:—

Literature:—(1) This Convention desires to emphasise the opportunities available for a greater use of the Press in India by local Associations, both for the purpose of conveying information to the public about their work, and of educating the public in their principles and ideals; also to commend these opportunities to the attention of local Associations and the Literature Department of the National Council. (2) That, in view of the urgency of the inter-communal question, the Literature Department be asked to make an investigation, in consultation with local Associations or groups, into the possibility of conducting a research into the deeper causes of inter-communal tension, and of publishing literature on this subject. (3) That the Literature Department be asked to consider the desirability of preparing literature, especially pamphlets and small books, bearing upon the immediate social and moral problems of young men in India, such as betting, gambling, drink and impurity (including prostitution).

The Convention also passed resolutions on (1) Anglo-Indian Work, (2) the sex problems, and (3) lay leadership.

In the afternoon, the Convention broke into groups to discuss the Religious Objective of the Y. M. C. A. in India. In the evening several delegates to the Convention

BOMBAY RACES.

6TH. DAY.

ACCEPTANCES.

The following are the acceptances for the sixth day races to be run on Wednesday. The first race starts at 3 p.m:—

THE PRONGS PLATE.—(DIV. I.)

Distance—1 mile.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in the 3rd Class W. A. reduced 7 lbs penalties—Winners since 31st March 1925 once 7 lbs., twice, 12 lbs, oftener, 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands, and under 4 lbs

Saleer 8-10, Romania 8-10, Ferozshah 8-10, Guhrfa 8-7, Amar 8-7, Anwar 8-6, Roman 8-4, Little John 8-4, Monsoon 8-4, Elmo 8-1, Murti 8-4, Istamboul 8-4, Orange Blossom 8-1, Zoba 8-0, Tiffah 8-0, Hajlan 8-0, Baig 8-0, Humerous 7-12, Paladin 7-9 Knight Errant 7-9, Five Fifty 7-5.

THE PRONGS PLATE.—(DIV. II.)

Distance—1 mile.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in the 3rd Class. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 192 once 7lbs., twice, 12 lbs. oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Nayim 9-3, Rose Royal 9-2, Ravi 9-2, British India 9-2, Mutasar 8-13, Jalmood 8-13, Cheerio 8-11, Pekin 8-11, Sicab 8-10, Muluk 8-10, Fatha 8-9, My Moon 8-4, Ghazuwan 8-5, Glad Eye 8-4, Kempton 8-4, Mabrook 8-4, Ghali 8-3, Shiva Kumar 7-12, Shadhan 7-12, Zain 7-9.

THE DELHI PLATE.—(DIV. II.)

Distance—1 mile.—Winner, Rs. 2,250; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in the 2rd Class.

Selman 9-0, Kadir Hajaz 8-12, Hazal 8-10 Arab Prince 8-9, Othello 8-7, Solomon's Song 8-2, Hishan 8-0, Hamiar 7-11, Sea Spray 7-9, Sannayet 7-6, Detective 7-5, St. Andrew's Eve 7-4, Maxim 7-2.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.

Distance—1 mile.—Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,500; third, 7,50 A handicap for Arabs in the 1st Class.

Dilawar 9-4, Silver Thrush 8-13, Monsoor Beg 8-6, Jodi 8-10, Zulu 8-6, Amalfi 7-12 Some Surprise 8-5, Mozan 8-1, Hashash 8-3, Bucknell 8-3, Hillaluzzaman 7-9, Tiger King 7-11 Roscoff 7-6, Cardiff 7-8, Hyder Pasha 7-7, Kahze 7-5.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.

Distance—6 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Horses in the 2nd Class.

Ormiston 9-0, Leinster Wonder 8-7, Husky 8-6, Kaser Girl 8-3, Brasidas 8-1, Whit Week 7-8, Henrietta 7-8, Beaver Puff 7-5.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.

Distance—1 1|4 miles.—Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500. A handicap for Horses in the 2nd Class which have not won a race since January 1st, 1926, and all horses in the 3rd and 4th Class.

Lucky Man 9-0, Star of Hanover 9-0, Dark Blue 9-0, Mendy 8-2, Jovial 8-1, Adour 7-13, Tres Facile 7-12, Musk Rat 7-7, Killindini 7-2

THE DELHI PLATE.—(DIV. I.)

Distance—1 mile.—Winner, Rs. 2,250; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Class.

Squire 9-0, Hatchel 8-11, Costa Rica 8-9 Security 8-4, Sultan Beg 8-2, Hongkong 8-1, Hurchan 8-0, Arabian Star 7-13, Ahvid 7-13, Najian 7-12, Sabiq 7-11 Mirin 7-11, Moosaad 7-10, Amara 7-7, Red Flag 7-6, Dawood 7-2.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATION IN CAMBAY STATE.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Cambay State with all its manifold activities like Local self Government and compulsory Education was particularly wanting in Co-operative organisation. The Administrator Mr. V. K. Namjoshi with his usual foresight at once saw through this and applied the provisions of the Bombay Co-operative Act VII of 1925 in the State appointing the Assistant Administrator, an ex-officio Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the State. The first Agriculture Co-operative Credit Society at Sayma was registered and its promoters held its first General Meeting at Sayma on 29th December 1926, in the presence of a large gathering which included among others persons from the neighbouring Baroda State villages also. The Assistant Administrator Mr. Raval, Rao Saheb P. H. Banatwalla the Vice Chairman of the Gujarat Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, Vahivatdar Mr. Maganlalbhai, Dist. Agriculture Overseer Mr. Nagarwadia and other gentlemen graced the occasion by their presence.

Mr. Nagarwadia in the beginning introduced Rao Saheb Banatwalla and requested him to address those assembled on the advantages of the Co-operative movement. Rao Saheb Banatwalla in the course of his lecture said that he had painfully heard of the agricultural indebtedness in some of the villages of the state, and suggested that the only course open to uplift these people was to have general Co-operative organisation throughout the State. He also explained the Constitution of the newly formed society to its members, and added that if they wanted to make a model society, they must go according to the provisions of their bye-laws.

The promoters then adopted the bye-laws and passed several other resolutions. Before departing, they gave an address to Rao Saheb Banatwalla for taking keen interest in the introduction of the movement in the State and for attending the very first general meeting of the first Co-operative Credit Society. The Rao Saheb

BUS SERVICE EXTENSION.

VICTORIA GARDEN-APOLLO BUNDER LINE OPENED.

The bus service of the Bombay Tramways and Electric Supply Company, Ltd., was extended on Monday to another route called the "C" route from Connaught Road, (Victoria Gardens), Bombay to Taj Mahal Hotel via Elphinstone Circle, two services are already running, one from Crawford Market to Afghan Church and the other from Warden Road to Balsard Estate and the present one is a new line introduced for the convenience of the public. As the service runs along Kalbadevi it was taken great advantage of by office-goers and businessmen in the morning.

The rates fixed for a single journey from Connaught Road (Victoria Garden) to the different localities are as under:—

From Connaught Road to Victoria Road, Shepphera Road and J. J. Hospital Annas 2.

From Connaught Road to Pydhownie and Agiary Street (Kalbadevi) Annas 3.

From Connaught Road to Dhobi Talao and Bori Bunder Annas 4.

From Connaught Road to Whiteaway's and Elphinstone Circle via Churchgate Street, Annas 5.

From Connaught Road to Museum and Taj Mahal Hotel, As. 6.

The rates from Shepperd Road and J. J. Hospital to Taj Mahal Hotel are As. 5 whilst those from Pydhownie and Kalbadevi to Taj Mahal Hotel are Annas 4 and from Dhobi Talao annd Bori Bunder to the same place are Annas 3. The rates from Whiteaway's and Elphinstone Circle which includes Share Bazar to the Taj Mahal Hotel are Annas 2.

THE ROUTE.

The service runs from Connaught Road via Kalbadevi, Cruickshank Road and Hornby Road to Flora Fountan and thence to Elphinstone Circle via Churchgate Street and through Apollo Street to Taj Mahal Hotel.

The minimum fare is annas two, no half fares are charged for children while babies in arms are carried free.

The first bus departs from Victoria Gardens at 8-35 a.m. and the last at 8-35 p.m. while the first bus leaves Apollo Bunder at 8 a.m. and the last at 8 p.m.

DOUBLE PUNISHMENT FOR SINGLE OFFENCE.

"In factories and workshops, men, as human beings are liable to err, or commit certain mistakes as a result of their want of skill or want of training which in various cases are punished very severely. No one disputes the right of punishment meted out to the workers in case of any serious offence committed which causes any loss to the employers, but the misfortune is that in most cases, men are punished so heavily for a slight offence as to damage their condition of service permanently and ruin their prospects of employment. If a man is fined for smoking besides meting out the punishment of fine for smoking, a restriction is placed over his chances of promotion. In a similar manner if a man overstays his leave due to sickness or any such similar slight offence of a pardonable nature is committed, his promotion is stopped besides making him to undergo the ordinary punishment for the supposed crime.

"I therefore request the employers not to restrict promotion, besides imposing fine in case of offences which could be punished by imposing small punishment, and trust, looking to the reasonableness of the case, they will support the application."

LAXMI SPORTS CLUB.

The first social gathering of the Laxmi Sports Club (Khar) was held on the New Year's day at Rose Cottage, under the presidentship of Mr. T. P. Munim, Solicitor. The programme commenced with a welcome song. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. M. Mehta, then briefly narrated the progress of the club, in the course of one year. The club had arranged half a dozen fixtures with the adjoining suburbs, and had tried to develop the physical culture of the rising generation of Khar. Messrs. H. M. Desai, M. G. Bhat, and M. L. Pradhan made brief speeches.

The audience was then entertained with variety of performances, of which a Gujarati farce "Babuk Mitra Mandal" was appreciated. The President then exhorted the rising generation of Khar to give special attention to the development of physique by having a gymkhana over and above the cricket club and also a badminton court for ladies. Mr. Munim hoped that the people of Khar by evincing interest in the sports club would make it a really model suburb.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPERENCE OF MOTOR CAR.

Mr. C. Spencer an Engineer residing at Co-operage left his car on the road near his residence on Sunday night and went in. When he came out, he found the car missing the police were immediately informed and inquiries were instituted. As a result the car was traced lying in middle Colaba on Monday morning at 7 a.m. By the permission of Mr. D. N. Khandalawalla, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate it was handed over to Mr. Spencer by the police.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
SATURDAY, Jan. 8.
S.S. "Ranchi" with English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting with the S.S. "Mooltan" at Aden.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCE.

DEATH.

PARANJPYE:—At Murdi, Ratnagiri District on 31st December, 1926, Purushottam Keshav Paranjpye after a long illness, leaving a widow, five sons, two daughters, and a large number of grandchildren and great grand-children in his 86th year.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

A Wall Calendar from the "Madras Mail," Madras.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Tuesday, the 4th instant:—11-30 to 12-30 p.m. Mixed Records; 7-00 to 8-00 p.m. English Records; 9-30 to 10-30 p.m. Mixed Records.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Ballot held on Monday (the 3rd instant) for the election of Chairman of the Association for 1927 resulted in the election of Mr. H. P. Mody of Messrs. The Century Spf. and Mfg. Co. Ld.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE EXAM.

The series of lectures for teachers given by the staff of the Secondary Training College will be resumed to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. in the Hall of the College when the Principal will lecture on "The Learning Process."

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. CENTRAL BRANCH.

Miss Muriel Lester of Bow—London will speak on "The Fellowship of Reconciliation" at the Central Branch Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Bombay, at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday). All are welcome.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India has raised its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government paper to 5 per cent. per annum, with effect from the 1st January, 1927.—A. P.

PATEHCHAND RAWALDAS DISPENSARY.

In the above free dispensary the total number of patients treated in the month of December, 1926, was 2,127 of which 1,179 were males, 444 were females and 504 were children.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—Small-pox attack 1 death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil; Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 79; Total mortality this day last year was 71.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from London of 23rd ultimo left Aden at 8 a.m. on the 3rd instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at noon on Friday, the 7th instant.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Razmak" with mails from London of 30th ultimo left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 1st instant.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Regiment A. F. I., will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

The following is the programme:—(1) March, "Aragandab" Thompson; (2) Overture, "Mirella" Gounod; (3) Selection, "Madame Pompadour" Fall; (4) Song. "My Irish Home Sweet Home" Hanley; (5) Selection of Sir Harry Lauder's Songs, arr. Williams; (6) A Dervish Chorous "In the Soudan" Sebek; (7) Two Songs "Always" "You Forget to Remember" Irving Berlin; (8) Fox-Trot "So is your Old Lady" Burke; (9) Selection of Scottish Airs, "The Thistle" Myddleton.

"HINDUSTHAN SANGH."

On the 1st instant a provisional meeting of the "Hindustan Sangh" was held at Bargadi with the object of organizing the Hindi-speaking people, who have come down to Bombay, for their social, economical and political betterment, through all peaceful and legitimate efforts.

A mass meeting of the people has been arranged to meet at Madhav Bagh on a date to be announced later on, when then proposals of fulfilling the above aims shall be discussed and passed. It is hoped that the sympathetic citizens of Bombay will, out of their civic duty extend their helping hand towards the humble efforts of the organizers.

Detailed information could be had from the Hindi Weekly Bhagirath Office, Bombay 2.

HINDUSTANI SANGIT VIDYALAYA.

It is over a year since the above institution was opened by the well-known Binkar Prof. Majidkhan Vahidkhan of Indore and many people have taken the advantage during the period. The prosperity of the institution has caused the Principal to add some experts and therefore Prof. Basirkhan a well-known singer of Bombay has been appointed to impart higher knowledge of singing. The services of master Mahomedkhan have also been added to the present staff and therefore the desirous students should hasten to enrol their names have new classes commenced from this month.

A concert will be arranged every month provided sufficient members are registered. The fees for membership are rupees five.

SHOCKING MOTOR ACCIDENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Jan. 3.

On Thursday last at about 6 p.m., a ghastly motar-car accident took place at the Kalwa Bridge, Thana resulting in the instantaneous death of a Hindu girl aged nine. It appears that the victim, Vatsala Damodar Samant, had gone for a stroll near the Kalva Bridge along with her elder sister whilst returning homewards she was knocked down by a motor lorry which came from Panvel, and was driven by one Ramchandra Tukaram Choudhari. The driver has been put under arrest, and he will be tried for an offence punish under Sec 304-A I. P. C.

It is a pity that the Kalva Bridge, which is on the Bombay-Agra Road and therefore frequented by motor-cars, should be the only place for recreation for children who go there daily in large numbers at the risk of their lives. It is time that the city fathers bestirred themselves to provide for children a suitable place for recreation.

DECCAN GYM. TOURNAMENTS.

The following are the results of the matches played on Saturday in the above tournaments:—

Gentlemen's Singles (Semi finals).

1. D. G. Power beat N. B. Bhagwat 6-2; 6-3.
2. M. M. Bendre beat K. K. Mehendale 6-2; 6-4.

The following are the results of the matches played on Sunday:—

Gentlemen's Singles (Finals):—D. G. Power beat M. M. Bendre 6-1; 6-4.

Gentlemen's Doubles (Semi-finals):—D. Jeejeebhoy & K. R. Lele beat N. B. Bhagwot & S. Y. Ponkshe, 6-1; 6-2.

Gentlemen's Doubles (Finals).—S. S. Desai & P. Rangaswamy beat D. Jeejeebhoy & K. R. Lelo, 6-1; 6-0.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

In the course of the report of the Open Tennis Championship Tournaments, December 1926, the Committee states:—"The Committee feels great pleasure in presenting this report of the Open Tennis Championship Tournaments which have so successfully terminated this evening. This is the fourth session of the Tournaments which the Deccan Gymkhana have held for all comers (amateurs), apart from the annual Tennis Tournaments open to members only. It was in 1921 that the Gymkhana decided to include tennis as one of the various events of their Wrestling and Athletic Tournaments, and held the first session of these Open Tennis Championship Tournaments. The number of entries in that year was 12 for Gentlemen's Singles and 14 for Gentlemen's Doubles. From the last year, however, these Tennis Tournaments began to be held by themselves.

Those of you who have been watching these matches closely during the last week or so will agree with the Committee that this year's function showed some very interesting game. Besides the finals which all of you have witnessed to-day, the following matches were very well fought and desserve special mention:—

Gentlemen's Singles:—Bhagwat vs Powar, Mehendale vs Joradpur, Harvey vs Gaikwad, Rangaswami vs Bhagwat, Bendre vs Gole, Jorapur vs Gadgil.

Gentlemen's Doubles:—S. V. Vartak & Patankar vs P. K. Gokhale & Thatte, Jeejeebhoy & Lele vs Khardekar & Power, Gadgil & Aurangabadkar vs Bhagwat & Ponkshe, Desai & Rangaswami vs D. V. Vartak & Gole.

The Committee heartily congratulate, on behalf of the Gymkhana, this year's winners and runners-up on their well-deserved success, and wish them similar and even greater honours in the future here and elsewhere.

MR. PRADHAN CONGRATULATED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Jan. 3.

To congratulate Mr. G. B. Pradhan and Mr. R. G. Pradhan of Nasik on their election to the Legislative Council, a meeting of the members of the Kayastha Prabhu Social Club was held on Friday in the Club House at Thana.

At the outset, Mr. V. D. Kotwal, the Hon. Secretary of the Club announced that a telegram was received from Mr. R. G. Pradhan stating his inablity to attend the meeting owing to his preoccupation with some other urgent work.

Mr. A. A. Chitre, Third Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, extended a cordial welcome to all the sympathisers and well-wishrs of the community, who made it a point to attend the communal gathering. He did not like to expatiate on the qualifications of Mr. Pradhan. That Mr. Pradhan was a man of great ability was proved by the fact that he was allowed to retain his seat in the Council, and thereby the electors had declared emphatically that they had got full confidence in him as their true representative.

Mr. Pradhan then gave a brief reply stating that his success at the polls was due to the combined efforts of the members of his community and of those of other communities. But for the spontaneous assistance that he received from the members of other communities, he would have been nowhere.

An entertainment of vocal and instrumental music gave a finishing touch to the function.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE DANCE CANCELLED.

Owing to the Court being in mourning, the Dance arranged to take place at Government House, Bombay, on Tuesday, the

MAHATMAJI'S TRIAL.

A HISTORIC DEBATE.

Mr. K. M. Panikkar writes to "The Hindu":—

Readers of "The Hindu" will remember that Mlle. Juliette Veillier (Doctor of Laws) who is the second secretary of the order of barristers in France, had chosen as the subject of her allocation this year the trial and judgment of Mahatma Gandhi. The speech is one of the most important functions in the judicial world of France and naturally for weeks it has been a subject of much commentary in the press. All the leading French papers, including Le Matin" and "La Liberte" gave many columns of interview and public expectation was naturally raised to a high pitch. The personality of Mahatma Gandhi, no less than the fact that it was the first time in the history of the French Bar that a lady advocate was to deliver this official discourse would account for the extraordinary interest aroused. The occasion was a formal and official one and only the Judges, Ministers, Magistrates and Barristers and accredited representatives of foreign governments were allowed to be present. At the special request of Mlle. Veillier I was given special exemption in consideration of my collaboration with her in the work.

The function was held at the "salle de conferences" at the Palais de Justice. At the high table placed at one end of the hall were seated the "batonierre" or the president of the order and to his right sat the Minister of Justice, to his left M. Boknovosky and to his right M. Poincare. Delegations from Poland, Czecho-slovakia, Belgium, Canada and England attended the function. The hall was crowded with the officers of the judiciary and the wigged and gowned barristers from all parts of France. All of them were in formal dress wearing decorations both civil and military. The occasion was indeed a very solemn one.

When all were seated for a long time I could not spot where Mlle. Veillier was. She had taken a corner seat, after the preliminary discourse of the "batonierre" and the first Secretary when, according to the arrangement I knew it was her term I saw her approaching from one side to the front a centre table. Mlle. Veillier, though comparatively young in age, is a lady of the most remarkable presence. Slender in figure and of sepulchral whiteness in colour, her whole face is dominated by two flashing eyes of remarkable beauty. She wears her hair almost like a wig of the time of Louis XIV and it gives additional majesty to her Byronic forehead. Her dress on that day was also specially "created," as the French modists say, for the occasion. She advanced calmly to the place allotted to her and became immediately the centre of interest in the whole audience.

To say that Mlle. Veillier is an orator is to say but little. She is much more than that. She is an artist with words, with expression and with gestures. Though the type-script of her speech which she had shown to me before extended over 35 pages, dealing with the whole non-co-operation movement she did not even once refer to it. She spoke without notes and without evident effort. It was oratory of the kind you hear only in France, impassioned like a declamation of Sarrah Bernarht, closely reasoned like an argument of a civil lawyer, witty and epigrammatic and bubbling over with that sprightliness which was the special characteristic of the Gallic spirit. Even for Mlle. Veillier it was a 'loin de force'. To myself who had worked with her for over 9 months and who had in daily intercourse come to recognise her extraordinary abilities, even to me this speech of hers came as a revelation. The audience was literally carried off its feet and all those who had gathered there agreed that it was one of the greatest speeches delivered in that historic hall.

Mlle. Veilier started by pointing out the unique character of the non-co-operation movement, which of all the movements for independence in history possesses the distinction of having eschewed violence of every kind. She traced the growth of this principle of ahimsa in Hindu religion and its hold on the Hindu mind, the life and career of Mr. Gandhi in South Africa and in India, the politics of India at the time of the Rowlatt Act and the whole course of the history of non-co-operation from the Calcutta Congress to the arrest of Mr. Gandhi. It was a summary, but a summary lucid and illuminating.

Its success with the general public has been equally extraordinary. The papers had long and authentic reports and Mlle. Veillier told me on the phone the next day that the leading review in France "Le Revenc de-deux Mondes" had approached her for publication rights of the speech in that magazine. Mlle. Veillier, I understand, is publishing the speech separatly as a small book, both in America and in France and she has asked me to state that if any Indian publisher desires to print it, he can do so after he has communicated with me.

Besides this speech before the assembled judiciary of France, Mlle. Veillier is delivering another discourse at the "Club de Fambourg" on the 13th of December on Gandhi and Peace. The "Club de Faubourg," I must explain here, is a unique institution, something like the Royal Institution in London, but more exclusive in its membership and more comprehensive in its interest. Mr. Juliau, Bishop of Arras and Mare Sagnier, the head of the Jeune Republique movement in France are also to speak on the same occasion on Catholics and Peace.

For more than 6 months Mlle. Veillier has been hard at work on India. She devoured with an avidity which I have very seldom come across all the books I put into her hand and every fortnight sheused to ask for me. Not only did she read all the speeches of Mr. Gandhi, the Ali Brothers, Mrs. Naidu and others but she devoted considerable time to the study of books like Radhakrishnan's Hindu Philosophy in an effort to understand Indian thought, Sister Nivedita's Web of Indian Life, and other books dealing with the social life of India, classics like Sakuntala, the Bhagavad Gita, modern works like the Light of Asia and descriptive books like Pierre Loti's India without the English. At the end of it all, after her speech was over she wrote to me the following letter which I quote in full:—

"My dear friend,

I write this to express to you my grateful and heartfelt thanks for the help which you gave me for the preparation of my discourse. You know, I undertook to speak on this subject not only because the personality of Gandhi attracted me but because of the love I bear for India. The months I spent in familiarising myself with the subject has deepened that love and I am looking forward to the day when I shall be able to visit that great country.

For the success of my speech, I must specially thank you. You have put your intimate knowledge of India so unreservedly at my disposal and given me such continuous encouragement that the success whatever it is is shared by you.

Yours very sincerely,
Juliette Veillier."

FAMOUS PARSI WORLD CYCLIST.

G. K. N. writes:

Reuter informed us last week of the marvellous achievement of Scouter Framroze Davar, who crossed the Sahara and the forests of Nigeria. Here are some extracts from a letter from Davar proving that he is the first not only among the Asiatics but the first in the world successfully to accomplish the most wonderful and daring adventure. His feat ought to make all Indians and especially the Parsi community proud of him:—

"While passing through jungles in French Nigeria, unfortunately, we contracted jungle-fever. On the third day of our arrival in Zinder the symptoms of fever appeared. I was bad for a week. According to the advice of the doctor we had to stay in Zinder till the fever was completely chased out. I shall leave Zinder for Kano in two days time. Zinder is capital of French Nigeria and the seat of the Governor-General. From Agades to Zinder we passed through a jungle track infested by wild animals and tribesmen who believe in witchcraft, which has given rise to various horrible practices and led to human sacrifice to avert vengeance and win the favour of the gods. This fiendish system has taken a toll of countless human lives. You will be proud to hear that the French high officials are much impressed by my Sahara-Nigeria expedition. I enclose herein letters from Governor of French Nigeria, Commandant of Zinder and Commandant of Agades.

You will see from the letter of the Governor-General that I am the first man in the world to cross the great Sahara with a cycle."

OVERWHELMED IN ALPS.

8 SKI-RUNNERS KILLED.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Berne.—Eight of a party of ten ski-runners have been killed having been overwhelmed in Arlberg district of Austrian Alps. The party consisted of five Englishmen, two Englishwomen, two Germans and a ski-instructor of whom one one Englishman and one German were rescued.—Reuter.

MR. SAKLATWALA'S PROGRAMME.

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

As at present arranged, Mr. Saklatwala, M.P., who reaches Bombay on the 14th January, will be at Lahore on the 17th January, where he addresses a mass meeting. The next day, he proceeds to Amritsar to address another meeting there. His further programme will be settled after he reaches Lahore.—A. P.

NAGPUR BRANCH OF SEVA SADAN.

NAGPUR, Jan. 3.

To further the use of female education, and particularly education of widows, a branch of the Sewa Sadan, on the lines of the Poona institution, was opened here yesterday. Mr. Devdhar of the Servants of India Society is now here to organise the branch.—A. P.

His Excellency the Governor and Viscountess Goschen returned to Madras from Rangoon on Monday.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	January 3.
Previous Closing Rrate	13.05
To-day's Opening Rate	12.96
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing	12.87
Difference	—.18

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

	January 3.
Previous Closing Rate	7.00
To-day's Opening Rate	6.90
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	6.84
Difference	—.16
Khandi	253-8-0
Sewri	253-8-0

LONDON SILVER & GOLD MARKETS

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 3.

Silver Ready	25
Difference	0-1-0
Forward	24 3/8
Difference	0.1-0
Gold Ready	4.4.11 1/2
	Unchanged.

CONFERENCE OF WOMEN.

OPENS IN POONA ON WEDNESDAY.

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

Delegates numbering about 70 from all parts of India are expected in Poona on January 5th, when the opening of the all-India Conference of women on educational reform will be performed by Her Highness the Maharani Chinnabai Saheb Gaekwad of Baroda. The welcome address will be delivered by the Ranee Saheb of Sangli. The Conference to which Lady Wilson has kindly given her patronage will be held in the Amphitheatre of the Fergusson College, Poona, on Wednesday afternoon at 3-30, on Thursday morning at 9 a.m., on Friday from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. and finally on Saturday morning at 9 a.m. The remaining time will be spent in receptions, sight-seeing and on the heavy work of the Executive Committee's draft agenda. "At Homes" are being given to the delegates by the public of Poona under the Presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M. L. A., by the Indian Women's University and the Seva Sadan.

Among the prominent people expected are Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Begum of Cambay, Mrs. (Maulana) Muhammad Ali, Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammal, M. L. C., of Madras, rs. Lotika Basu (Neece of Mr. Arbindo Ghose), and Mrs. Rustomji Fardooji. Delegates are coming from Bombay, sind Gujarat, Baroda, Mysore, Madras, Cochin, Hyderabad, Delhi, the U. P. Behar and Indore.

Visitors will be welcome to the Conference but may not vote. The opening session will be open to ladies and gentlemen, but the discussion-sessions will be for ladies only. A great deal of interest is being shown in the conference by the public. As the expenses are very heavy ladies are requested to help by joining the Reception Committee for which the fee is Rs. 5. Sympathisers with the aim of the Conference are requested to send donations to the Reception Committee, Mrs. Janaki Bhat at Seva Sadan, Poona.—A. P.

DEATH OF DR. PARANJPYE'S FATHER.

The death of Mr. Purshotam Keshav Paranjpye, father of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Bombay Minister, took place at the ripe age of 86, in his native village of Murdi in Ratnagiri district. The late Mr. Paranjpye was an agriculturist by profession and greatly attached to the land of his ancestors. He was of a very pious and devout temperament and visited various places of pilgrimage. Though the advantages of school education were denied to him he was learned in the Vedas and was of a very charitable disposition. He leaves behind him a very large family, consisting of his widow and five sons and two daughters and a number of grand-children and great grand-children to mourn his loss. The sad news of the death was received by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, as fate would have it, a few minutes after he had taken office.

The late Mr. Purushotam Paranjpye and Mrs. Paranjpye celebrated the 75th anniversary of their wedding in January last.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

A Boree carrying on a goocery business at Mazagaon was caught neatly red-handed by a quick-witted sepoy of the Excise Department. Posing as a probable buyer the excise pion persuaded the Boree Hasan Ali Gulam Husein to meet him at a certain place at Mazagaon and deliver to him 5 seers for opium at Rs. 80 per seer. The Boree fell so completely into the trap that he even engeged a coolie sent to him by the peon without any suspicion of the coolie being also a sepoy of the department. Accompanying the bogus coolie, the accused proceeded to the place of meeting with 2 seers of opium. He demanded the price of the opium from the bogus customer, promising to bring 3 seers more when he was paid for the lot of 2 seers. Some discussion ensued and the accused being dissatisfied was about to strike off the bargain when the two sepoys blew a whistle and laid him under arrest. He was charged and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 200/- by Mr. Jungleewala Sixth Presidency Magistrate.

LATEST NEWS.

Basrah.—Sir Samuel Hoare arrived here at 11-10 and left for Bushire at 12-40.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Managua.—President Diaz in the course of a statement addressed to the American and the foreign public declared that the future of Nicaragua and ultimately of al Central America, was at stake in the present conflict between his Government and Mexico. The President alleged that the expedition bringing arms, ammunition, and aeroplanes with Mexican military personnel outfitted by Calles' Government was hourly expected to seek a landing on the coast of Nicaragua. President Diaz added that the landing of American Marines was for the protection of American and foreign lives and property but that they had in no way favoured his Government.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Singapore.—Europeans are taking refuge on trees in Lembing, the largest tin-mining district in Pahang which has been submerged. Only news regarding the fate of the majority of places has been brought by a native messenger who travelled to the coast from Pahang, a distance of eighteen miles, by dinging to a log on a fast-flowing river.—Reuter.

DELHI, Jan. 3.

Mr. E. S. Lewis, Special Magistrate, delivered judgment in the two communal riot cases this morning. In these cases 12 Hindus and ten Mahomedans were charged under Section 147 read with 323/149 I. P. C. with rioting and conspiracy to cause hurt in the riot of August 27th 1926. The Magistrate sentenced all the 22 accused to two years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 each or in default six months further imprisonment. The accused after the expiry of the sentence will execute a bond under Section 106 of the Criminal Procedure Code for Rs. 500 with one surety to keep peace for a period of two years.

It is understood that an appeal against the conviction is being filed.—A. P.

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

The third reformed Punjab Legislative Council met to-day at the Council Chamber, Lahore, for the swearing in of the new elected and nominated members. Of the 98 members more than ninety took the oath. No other business was transacted and the Council adjourned till to-morrow when the election of the President will take place. Mr. C. M. King who acted as temporary Chairman shook hands with each member as they took the oath.

Raizada Hansraj, the Swarajist member, was present clad in khaddar and with a white Gadhi cap.

It is understood that an Independent Party will be formed in the Punjab Council consisting of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, mostly urban members, which will form the non-official opposition. Its main purpose will be gradually to break the rural or Zemindar Party, which, at present, is the dominant party in the Council.—A. P.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Padang.—In a collision between hostile natives, the Dutch Lieutenant has been killed and two native soldiers have been wounded. Communists attacked Silogenkang station, murdered the native chief, and damaged the railway telegraphs. Swahaloento and Solok authorities fearing fresh disturbances forbade fireworks on New Year Day with the result that New Year celebrations passed off quietly.—Reuter.

KARACHI, Jan. 3.

Sir Samuel Hoare and his party arrived at Bushire this noon.—A. P.

PUNJAB PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

TWO CANDIDATES IN THE RUN.

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

Nomination papers for the election of the President of the Punjab Legislative Council were to have been filed by noon to-day. So far only two nominations have been received, that of Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Shahabuddin, the retiring President and Khan Bahadur Shaikh Abdul Qadir, ex-President and ex-Minister and a nominated member of the present Council. The election of the President takes place to-morrow. His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. C. M. King, Financial Commissioner, to act as the temporary Chairman of the Punjab Council till the election of the President.—A. P.

VICEROY'S DEPARTURE.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Irwin accompanied by personal staff left at 6-30 this evening by special train for Benares. The departure was private. The Governor and Countess of Lytton were at the station to see them off. Among others Major General Ward, Sir Charles Tegart, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Cook, Divisional Commissioner, Mr. S. C. Mukerjee, District Magistrate, Howrah, Mr. H. R. Wilkinson, Private Secretary to the Governor, Mr. A. O. Johnson, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, proceeded upto Dhanbad.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1927.

MINISTERS GET BUSY.

The three Ministers have now got busy in the gilded chambers at the Secretariat. While Sir Ghulam Hussain will only resume the thread of his work from where he left it before the Christmas holidays, his other two colleagues are comparatively new to their tasks. For, Dr. Paranjpye, a born professor and an educationist, who had a comparatively easy task—though it did not prove to be so ultimately—in running the department of education during his earlier term of office, is now called upon to take charge of the portfolios of excise, agriculture and co-operation. This change evidently could not have been very palatable to the learned Doctor. But he appears to have now consoled himself with the reflection that while he was formerly handling a purely spending department, he has now got to tackle partly earning departments, though he is not oblivious of the fact that his countrymen would want him to deprive himself of the hated excise revenue altogether. The highest hopes will, therefore, be concentrated on the Hon. Mr. Desai who comes quite fresh to the ministerial desk, untrammelled by any previous associations or any worn-out prepossessions. Nor is he new to educational work, as he has been for many years past conducting a first class high school in Ahmedabad and has thoroughly acquainted himself with the problems of primary education in the city and the district as a member of the Ahmedabad Municipality and the first elected President of the Ahmedabad District Local Board. But when questioned about his qualifications for handling the complicated questions of higher education and University reform, a shrewd politician recently remarked: "Oh! A practical man like the Dewan Bahadur can be trusted to deal with them far better than a professional pedagogue." And when we see the liberality of his outlook regarding the establishment of Provincial Universities for Gujarat and Marashtra—as evinced in the interview he kindly granted to our representative—we have no hesitation in welcoming him to his ministerial gadi and we trust he will be able to signalise his term by far-reaching reforms in the important department assigned to him.

The present ministry has indeed been well and wisely formed. While their predecessors in office were like leaders without a following, the new Ministers can definitely rely on the support of their respective groups in the Councils. It would be strange, if it were not true, that the freshest of the Ministers will be backed by the strongest group in all the good measures he takes for educational advancement of the province, while Dr. Paranjpye will have the support of fewer but more experienced Councillors who will not hasten to disown him on his assumption of office. And Sir Ghulam Hussain has the solid bloc of Musalman members to stand by him. It is even permissible to hope that in view of the ministerial appointments, the Council and the United Nationalists will make a common cause to form a strong Parliamentary Opposition and to keep the Ministers on their mettle. In these circumstances, we cordially wish that Sir Ghulam Hussain's hopes for democratising the constitutions of big municipalities like those of Karachi—and may we add Ahmedabad—as well as of reinstating village punchayats on their old well-tried basis of power and prestige will be amply fulfilled. But to be really successful he must also respond to the oft-expressed wishes of the Bombay Corporation and vest in it the much-coveted power of appointing its own Executive Officer.

Dr. Paranjpye is faced with even graver tasks than before. He will continue to receive volleys of criticism from the Opposition benches unless he makes some real headway towards the cherished goal of prohibition. And then he is in charge of two nation-building departments—agriculture and co-operation—which are attracting special notice in view of the activities of the Royal Commission. His attention has already been drawn to the problem of fragmentation of lands and there are many more of the kind. He can also work little short of miracles by speeding up the co-operation movement and interesting a larger number of sincere workers in the cause. Lastly, the Dewan Bahadur, who can claim to be the first Minister appointed from the capital of Gujarat, will, we are sure, have the very best wishes and the heartiest co-operation of all parties in the discharge of the grave responsibilities that he has taken upon himself. After the ebb of political movements people's eyes are again rivetted on education as the chief panacea of all our ills and he will deserve well of the people of this Presidency if he lights up some dark regions and brightens up some more homes with the magic torch of knowledge—and freedom.

PLIGHT OF COTTON CULTIVATORS.

His Excellency the Viceroy in speaking of the trade conditions of India before the Associated Chamber of Commerce referred to the extraordinary slump in the cotton industry and spoke as if the cotton manufacturing industry of the mills and the cotton cultivators were the same. This may be the result of having to summarise in a short speech facts relating to a good many topics. However that may be, we would like to deal with some of the factors affecting the lot of the cotton cultivator, about whom necessarily one hears so much in these days. The cotton cultivator of India has to face to-day conditions which he has never faced before. Cotton prices to-day are not different from those that prevailed before the war in spite of the fact that all sorts of expenses, which are deducted from the price ranging in the cotton market in Bombay, have increased since that time and the residue which will remain with the cotton cultivator, will be so small as hardly to enable him to pay the land revenue, and certainly he will have to face in many cases something like famine conditions in spite of a good crop. For this miserable plight an explanation is to be found in the sins of Sir Basil Blackett with reference to the exchange ratio and we welcome the attempts that are being made in the interests of the cultivator to get the ratio down to 1/6d. but we regret no other steps are being thought of. Because, apart from the evil effects of the ratio, the Indian cotton cultivator to-day is suffering in the same manner in which the American cotton cultivator and the Egyptian cotton cultivator suffer in spite of the fact that there is nothing wrong in the exchange conditions of either America or Egypt. The Governments in these two countries have already intervened with active steps to protect the cotton cultivator, and it is unfortunate that the Government of India have not yet come on the scene with any definite proposal. It is possible that they are watchful and will take some steps as the season advances. In any step which can be taken, Government would necessarily look for guidance from the cotton trade and we regret that associations representing the cotton trade have not so far even deliberated on the problem. We would like to ask how this position seriously differs from the position which arose in the beginning of the war when an influential deputation from Bombay headed by Sir Purshotamdas represented matters before Government? It is time that something was done.

We would not like to lay down the sort of steps which could be suggested, such as, for example, a scheme for loans against cotton for the next twelve months at something like 2 per cent. or effective measures for securing restriction in the area over which cotton is grown. The immediate problem is one of great difficulty, namely, that prices are ruling in India out of parity with world prices for cotton. These conditions have not only prevented the normal export of cotton from India which takes place in this season, but have even brought about the import of between two and three hundred thousand bales of American cotton. The grounds, on which the Indian consumer of cotton is going on buying American cotton, are the grounds which will also appeal to those who have been large consumers of Indian cotton. The American Government, which has financed a valorisation scheme, is not likely to miss the opportunity of making a hole in the markets commanded by Indian cotton so far, and should this occur the position will be very acute in India. The position really will be, by all economic laws, the swing of the pendulum to the other end and, therefore, Indian cotton will remain out of parity in the other direction for a long stretch of time without active business resulting. This is the extreme apprehension to which we think it right to give expression at this moment, and should such a disaster befall this country, the lot of the cultivator will be not only unenviable, but well call for the most active steps for relief which have ever been devised. We feel that the Indian cotton trade is not properly organized, for it would have been sensitive to world conditions and would have set about to combat the artificial prices prevailing at the present moment. We are not writing this in any narrow spirit with a view to support speculators or merchants on the cotton exchange, but we wish to point out that a sword is hanging over the head of the cotton cultivator, altogether apart from the fight for the ratio, and that if something practical is not suggested and done during the next few months, the position will be ghastly.

Sir Purshotamdas declares that the East India Cotton Association is the only Association that has been constituted for the protection of the cotton cultivator. We would ask him, while not abating his fight for the ratio, to think out what can be done with special reference to the encouragement of the export of cotton so as to take off the excessive stocks, which may be otherwise overhanging the market and which may later, by depressing it out of proportion, inflict untold miseries on the agriculturists, whose interests he is now stoutly championing in regard to the ratio question. As for the cotton industry the present position is really bad and a slump in cotton will inflict a loss on every mill by the devaluation of its stock. The purchasing power of the cotton cultivator, at all events of the cotton districts, will be low for some time and this will intensify the task of selling the manufactured goods, which the mills are trying in vain to face against foreign competition. If His Excellency the Viceroy came and lived in Bombay he would have opportunities of finding out for himself how the land lies. If he had done so, he would not have sounded the optimistic note which he sounded at Cawnpore, and he would have realised that not only the future of this great city, but the welfare of the agriculturists, in whom he takes so much interest, was being jeopardised merely because the Government of India looked upon Bombay and all its problems with distrust and disfavour. While the latest official figures of cotton production are more reassuring, the effects of the general debacle in cotton in the world will be seriously felt in India. These effects would, as usual, be felt more acutely only after a certain lapse of time, but much can be done, if there is a will, to avert an economic disaster and serious human distress.

THE BOMBAY C. I. D.

RACIAL BAR IN THE POLICE.

II.

To a certain extent, the Criminal Investigation Department concerns itself with the investigation of crime, although a great deal of its attention is absorbed in the sort of political activities we have described. Viewing the department as a criminal bureau, it cannot be gainsaid that it does not realise the high standard of trained and organised detective work that we generally associate with the criminal bureaus of the police forces of other cities of the world.

Not An Expert Body.

In London, New York, and other metropolitan cities, the Criminal Inquiry Branch is emphatically an expert department manned by men who are authorities on crime and criminal work, and possessing a sound working knowledge of the great underworld of criminals—the type of worker whom the man in the street unconsciously associates with the Sherlock Holmes type of worker, whose knowledge of any subject in relation to crime extends from A to Z and backwards from Z to A. The Bombay C. I. D. is certainly no expert body. It is recruited from men selected at random from the body of the police in the various divisions of the city and when these have served for a year or so in the department are drafted back to the divisions. There is, therefore, no certainty of experience in the C. I. D. The Deputy Commissioner C. I. D. is himself not conversant with the highways and byways of crime in the city, being generally an Imperial Police Officer and gaining experience of the criminal work like any officer in the department. How completely out of touch with the turns and tricks of the cranks of the city, the C. I. D. prove themselves to be, was revealed in the middle of last year (1926) when a notorious bandit who was deemed to be trapped and cornered at long last proved himself one too good for the C. I. D. cordon, for not only did he break through the net, but shot a Sub-Inspector in the eye, wounded another Inspector in the arm, and, got clear away, unhocked up to the present day though substantial rewards had been offered for his apprehension. The behaviour of the C. I. D. officers, who were armed to the teeth but appeared to be quite non-plussed in the presence of an arch-bandit illustrates the lack of experienced men in the department which is the key note of our observations.

Poor Pay and Poorer Prospects.

In the Divisions the police constable occupies the lowest rung of the ladder. On an initial salary of rupees thirty-one per month and free quarters, he ekes out a precarious existence which he supplements by means and methods too familiar to our readers. He knows to read and write the vernacular and his level of education is higher than most Indians whom he passes on the streets in the course of his beat. If he is lucky and has a good godfather in the department he might arrive at the post of Jemadar on Rs. 75/ per month, but he rarely gets so far. It is not surprising that his sense of honesty breaks under the two-fold strain of poor pay and poorer prospects in return for which he has very often to carry his life in his hands. His brother constable on the London pavements is a much luckier man in pay and prospects, for not only does he draw a more comfortable salary (£4 per week) but carries an Inspector's baton in his knapsack.

The Sub-Inspector's Lot.

In the course of the annual police report of the city about three years ago, the Sub Inspector was described as the pivot of the department. Of no officer in the force can it be safely predicated as of the Sub-Inspector that he is really and truly on duty for twenty-four hours of the day. The whole investigation of any case is the particular province of this officer who works on a the case given to him, far beyond the regular hours of his duty, returning home only for short spell to doff the uniform for mufti and then come back to his desk at the chowkey. From the time of recording the first information which marks the beginning of the inquiry till the drafting of the crime report when the case is generally ready to be charge-sheeted the Sub-Inspector is the moving spirit and the motive force of the inquiry. To his task of investigation is added the additional duty of making night rounds in his section.

A Crying Injustice.

The lot of the Sub-Inspector, is not an enviable one at all. His initial salary is Rs 125 per month with free quarters rising with painfully slow increments while the European sergeant enters the department on a salary of Rs. 200 per month and with in a quinquennium of service finds himself in the ranks of Deputy Inspectors and Inspectors in charge of section. While the Sub-Inspector is a man of High School education and of course, thoroughly familiar also with the vernaculars, besides undergoing a technical education at the police

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A Fitting Memorial.

To some it may appear incongruous that the memorial of such a fighter as Deshbandhu Das should have taken the form of a Seva Sadan and a network of Khaddar associations. But there is nothing really incongruous. The fight that the Deshbandhu led against foreign subjection and that is now carried on by his followers would fizzle out in no time if it were not supported by similar fights at other fronts against disease and destitution. Indeed, as Mahatma Gandhi pointed out while laying the foundation stone of the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan, the Deshabandhu himself and Lokamanya Tilak would have spent their lives in the service of the lowly, were they not compelled by the exigencies of the times to beard the bureaucratic lion in his own den. The millions, too, have their part in the national struggle; but there can be no fight in them if their hands are palsied by disease or hunger. The Seva Sadan that will heal the sick and teach the healing art to the women of India and the vast network of spinners' associations that will feed the famished are a fitting memorial to one whose creed was that the strong should succour the weak so that all may fight for Swaraj and who crowned a life of service with a parting gift to the nation of his ancestral house for the purpose of founding a Home for Sisters of Service.

A Family Pact.

Mr. Hearst, whose chain of newspapers across the American continent, has, according to Reuter, been hitherto characterised by anti-British feeling, has now suddenly turned round and suggested a family pact between the English-speaking peoples of the world. It is to "ensure peace among themselves" and "would exclude consideration of India, Egypt and such subject peoples." Mr. Hearst also favours an armament agreement providing for fighting arms to be "maintained at a definite strength, to ensure efficiency of co-operation." Well, blood is thicker than water and it is little surprising if the cis-Atlantic and trans-Atlantic cousins make a pact. If the act is anything more than a newspaper stunt and ever materialises, it will, of course, be an invitation to the "subject peoples" excluded to seek out friends elsewhere. We suppose the invitation will be favourably considered.

Women's Education.

The All-India Women's Educational Conference, to be held this week at Poona under the presidentship of that fearless champion of women's cause, the Maharani of Baroda, is in many respects a unique conference. It is the first of its kind in India and has been systematically organised for some months past by women only. A number of constituent provincial conferences have already been held all over the country and have discussed resolutions based on the replies of numerous women's institutions to a thorough educational questionnaire, all classes and communities having participated in the discussions. It is a healthy movement of women, who have at last felt it necessary to take their destiny in their own hands and to safeguard their long-neglected interests. The illiteracy of Indian women, for which they are themselves least responsible, is appalling. Only one per cent. of the female population are at school. Even that small percentage collapses into nothing after the primary stage, as less than four girls are to be found in high schools out of every ten thousand of the female population!

The Greatest Hindrance.

What is most galling is that, for this miserable position we, the people, are far more responsible than the Government, though great is their guilt in respect of their educational policy. Few as are our educational facilities for girls, even these are not fully availed of because the kindred evils of early marriage, purdah and the general seclusion of women act as effective barriers to girls' progress even before literacy is fixed in them. These irrational and unhealthy customs are at present the greatest hindrances to girls' education; and early marriages, in particular, clog the very spring of life. It is the first and foremost duty of the All-India Women's Conference to condemn unreservedly the practice of marrying girls before they are at least sixteen years of age. Already a number of women's meetings and conferences have passed a similar resolution. The Poona Conference should put their seal on it and thereby give a clear lead to the whole country.

"Monumental Works."

Mr. V. K. Bhatati, manager of the Karinkarya Mandal Poona, informs us that he has undertaken the publication of three "monumental works" on Vedanta. They are: 108 Upanishads in 32 parts, "Tattva-rasayana" in 24 parts (24,000 verses), and "Yoga Sara" in 8 parts The "minimum" prices of the three works, "calculating on the basis of 1,000 copies," will be only Rs. 36, 36, and 16 respectively. "It is hoped to begin the work as soon as at least 300 subscribers have registered their names." However, "should a single donor of Rs. 50,000 (which is the estimated cost of publication of these three works) come forward to finance this monumental undertaking, the entire set will be published under his distinguished patronage." Of the Upanishads, a great Western philosopher is reported to have said: "They are the solace of my life and they will be the solace of my death." If the prospective buyers or patrons of the above books could get from them the same measure of solace, and if cheaper editions are not available, the prices quoted would seem to be modest. We would like to know more about the venture from the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute of Poona.

Men and Matters.

In reply to a letter from the Corporation the Commissioner of Police has very properly asked the City Fathers to consider ways and means to improve the footpaths so as to induce the public to use them instead of meandering about the road. So soon our City Fathers are going to put their heads together to solve the knotty problem.

* * *

We commend the idea—but on one condition, to wit, that the footpaths are really "foot" paths—not plantain paths, nor "ox" paths, nor "fortune-tellers" paths, nor any and every path but foot-paths only.

* * *

Some of our footpaths remind us very forcibly, sometimes, of being skating rinks—you know, when you pass by fruitsellers "pow-wowing" together and you slip on a orange-peel or a plantain skin.

* * *

Truly the Americans are a wonderful people with Big Men, Big Money and Big Brains. Their latest brain-wave is to send an American floating University all round the world. Riding at anchor in our harbour is their floating academy with dons and professors and alumni and the "de majores" and "du minores," tip-top and complete.

* * *

The object is to give the youth of their country an insight into the wide wide world. However they have not brought their chancellor or Vice-Chancellor with them.

* * *

Wireless is scoring fresh victories and winning greener laurels—the world is shortly going to have television, according to accounts filtering in from the laboratories; so from ringing up and calling "Hello, London" telling them to make up we are going to get something better—see them waking up in fact, and yawning and rubbing their eyes.

* * *

With the growth of unemployment, Employment Securing Agencies seem to have multiplied proportionately. The job seeker has to send only a rupee to the Agency for "registration and the necessary correspondence." A rupee compares favourably with Government's Registration fee and seems reasonable for the clerical work, if there is any. And what is a rupee against the hope of getting a lucrative job?

* * *

To the victim, who has spent the rupee, disillusionment soon comes, but by the time a hundred of these job-hunters are disillusioned, another hundred fill their place, and even a higher "special" registration fee may be charged. A correspondent who was charged as much as Rs. 8 pours out the vials of his wrath on his "swindler" in a letter to us. So long as there are innocents abroad, swindlers will thrive.

CHILD AND ANIMAL.

Why did the apple fall upon Newton's head? Because of the pull of gravity. And what is gravity? Oh gravity is the attraction of the earth. Attraction? "Attractive force," to be accurate. But I am just as wise as before. I continue to wonder what gravity is, though I have learnt to check down the interrogations that arise in me. I knew that if I asked 'What is gravity?' even a schoolboy would gape at my ignorance. "Don't you know? Why, gravity is simply the attraction of the earth—" and so on and on, for ever begging the question.

That is our human way. A thing may have no reason at all but it usually has an explanation. Paradox do you say? Yet that is our human way. I want to know why. And I am told how or what. Often the 'explanation' is merely a re-statement of the very facts of which I seek the explanation, the reason. I want to know, for instance, why the average human memory recalls more sights than sounds, tastes, smells and touches. Why the universal animal memory recalls more smells, sounds, tastes and touches than sights. I get no explanation that satisfies. After the voice (or brain) of education has trotted out its explanations—rational, matter-of-fact, precise, profound or facetious—I am still left seeking, although because of much adult discipline, no more asking. The mystery eludes me even when the learned are well satisfied. It is the difference between the child mind and the adult mind. The child wants to know. The adult wants—not to know. He knows too much already. He has ceased to grow.

Now when I shut my eyes, for a moment, in a quiet country side I see more sights than I hear sounds. Normal and human. When I shut my eyes, for a moment in London I saw many jumbled sights to the loud but yet forgettable accompaniment of the roar of its traffic. But when I shut my eyes whether by day or by night, for a moment, in Bombay, the sounds quite crowd out the sights. They are the sounds of the sharp, stinging swish of the back victoria-wallah's whip and the agonised clatter of the hoofs of tired, skimpy hack-ponies. Nothing else, day and night but chiefly at dead of night. Where are the sounds of the sea-waves of Bombay? Where is the music of midnight?

Only these vicious sounds. I believe I am not only a child to seek and ask and never be satisfied but also an animal to hear more sounds than see sights. Probably that is why I feel for my brothers, the hack ponies.

F. K.

M. C. C. WIN BY 4 WICKETS.

WYATT'S 12 FOURS AND A SIX

HOME TEAM DISMISSED FOR 269.

The M. C. C. won their final match in Calcutta by 4 wickets.

After the Home Team had been disposed of just before lunch for 269, the M. C. C. were set to get 183 runs before the close of the play and these they got with 20 minutes to spare after losing 6 wickets, thanks to the quick 97 runs by Wyatt. He hit 12 fours and a six. Jamshetji took 4 for 57.

The team leaves to-day by "Arankola" for Rangoon.

VISITORS LEAVE FOR RANGOON.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

The surface of the pitch showed distinct signs of wear when the overnight not outs Naidu and Meyer continued the All-India innings before a large attendance. The weather was again warm and there was no breeze to temper the hot sun.

A disaster overtook the home side early, for in trying to glide a straight ball from Tate, who opened bowling, Naidu was out l.b.w. before the overnight score had been increased by a single run. A wicket having fallen to the second delivery of the day, Meyer was joined by Johnstone, and he opened the days' scoring by cutting Geary for a single. This was all that came from the first four overs, but, presently, in Bombay players opened out, and getting a few quick runs, including a nice four to fine leg off the Leicestershire bowler, put his side ahead of the second century, with a two past midon. The new ball saw Mercer come on in place of Geary, but it was Tate again who "drew blood", this time clean hitting Meyer's leg stump, with a real "fizzer".

Tate in taking two wickets had only given four runs.

Meyer who had batted in his usual fluent style showed that M. C. C. bowling, good as it was, could be hit, but Johnstone was long time in in getting off the mark. His first stroke, a single, not coming before he had been nearly half an hour at the wicket. He warmed up with the advent of Hosie, however, and got in some typical left-hander's swipes through covers, two of which went over the boundary. After remaining without a single for five overs, Hosie cut Tate, for two, Johnstone being nearly run out in the second attempt, and again got two singles off the same bowler who next over gave place to Boyes, after being kept on for eight overs. Astil completed double change, by displacing Mercer at 225, and immediately proceeded to break up partnership, tempting the left-hander to jump out to a simple-looking ball, which curled round the bat and Brown did the rest. (226—7—13).

WICKETS FALL CHEAP.

Two wickets then fell quickly.

After taking wicket, in his first over for only one run, Astill went on to beat Tates performance earlier in the morning by beating and bowling Campbell with beautifully disguished slower ball, but not before the Home captain had demonstrated his hitting powers with two or three powerful drives, all along the carpet (234—8—4).

Nazir Ali who next came in, was greeted the Leicestershire bowler with a identical delivery, but the Bhopal batsman played it differently putting it away to the screen and missing a six by a few yards. He, however, got it next, the over the first hit for six in these matches—at Calcutta the same bowler with a mighty hit cleared the tents on the leg side. This stroke brought 240 on the board, and five runs later Astill took his revenge, getting adverse decision against Hosie for obstructing a ball, which broke from the stump to stump. In this spell of bowling, Astill had taken three wickets for only 14 runs.

LAST WICKET STAND.

A merry partnership then ensued between Nazir Ali and Jamshetji providing a fitting climax to the innings which had been so well started by the first pair. Jamshetji off-drove the first ball he received for a brace, and after getting another single put Astill away to leg, for two, and four off the successive balls. Nazir Ali drove and cut with tremendous power, one of his off drives reaching the boundary untouched though within the reach of two fielders. At 245 Tate returned in place of Boyes and Geary came on soon after, but the bowlers had no hand in the dismissal of the last man, who was thrown out by marvellously quick return to the wicket keeper by Boyes. Jamshetji after putting Tate towards point, darted down the pitch, but finding a run not possible tried to get back only to be beaten by several feet by the most quick footed fielders among the visitors.

The innings thus came to a close exactly on the booming of one o'clock gun for 269 giving the home side a lead of 182 runs.

SCORES AT A GLANCE.

All India (1st innings)	..	146
M. C. C. ,,	..	233
All India (2nd innings)	..	269
M. C. C. ,,	..	183 for 6 wkts.

M. C. C. won the final by 4 wkts.

M. C. C. SECOND INNINGS.

SCORE BEFORE LUNCH.

The M. C. C. began their innings 12 minutes before lunch interval, sending in Brown and Sandham to face the bowling of Nazir Ali and Meyer. Couple of threes to each batsmen the boundary being well saved by Vasirali on each occasion, atonce brought 10 on board and when adjournment was made for lunch, the total was 17, Brown 9 Sandham 7.

BROWN BEAUTIFULLY STUMPED.

On resumption, Sandham escaped a confident appeal for l.b.w. from the Mahomedan bowler whom he punished by putting him away to leg for 3 and brought 30 on board. 3 runs later, the Surrey batsman was marvellously run out by Naidu from the second slip picking up ball on bunce and throwing down the wicket before the player had put down his bat. Wyatt succeeded him and saw 50 on Board. At 56, Campbell made the first change, Jamshetji relieving Meyer. Wyatt nicely got hold of the Googly bowler, put away his second delivery clean over the tents for a brilliant six. An easy chance to Brooke off the last bowler; but the wicket-keeper dropped the catch and another groan went up, when the same batsman was let off by the Colombo player behind the stumps soon afterwards. Wyatt who had five overs and a six in his first, next pulled Jamshetji to ropes and also off drove Nazirali powerfully for a similar number of runs, and Brown who had 11 consecutive singles increased the number to 12 before Jamshetji enticed him into the trap. Brown was beautifully stumped on legside (86-2-26).

ECKERSLEY LOSES WICKET.

Eckersley got immediately on coming in, and again got Jamshetji away for two on leg side, but lost his wicket to the bowler giving a soft catch to Campbell at midoff. (94-3-5).

Astill the next man in squarecut Nazir Ali for 2 which followed by a single to Wyatt brought 100 on board in 10 minutes. Two runs previously, a double change had been completed, Naidu displacing Nazir Ali, and Wyatt reached his fifty with a stroke for two off him. The Warwickshire amateur made another bad stroke this time, Naidu failing to reach the fast one through slip; but he made amends by getting an easy C and B against Astill. He sent down a full toss, which the Leicestershire Man hit hard into Naidus hands. (115-4-8).—A. P.

Scores:—

SCORES:—ALL-INDIA ELEVEN

Guise, c Wyatt b Geary	91
Brooke, b Geary	72
Vazir Ali b Tate	4
Ashton, c Brown, b Tate	0
Naidu l.b.w. b Tate	
Meyer b Tate	15
Johnstone stumped b Astill	13
Hosie l.b.w. b Astill	15
Campbell b Astill	4
Nazir Ali, (not out),	25
Jamshetji, (run out),	13
Extras	14
Total	269

RUNS AT FALL OF WICKETS:—Five for 188, six for 204, seven for 226, eight for 234, nine for 245, ten for 264.

M. C. C. (2nd Innings.).

Sandham (run out)	15
Brown, s Brooke, b Jamshedji	26
Eckersley c Campbell, b Jamshedji	12
H. H. Patiala, c Hosie, b Jamshedji	0
Geary (not out)	12
Wyatt (not out)	97
Extras	10
Total	183

Runs at the fall of wickets.

1|33, 2|86, 3|94, 4|115, 5|134, 6|140.

SUNDAY'S GAME.

ALL-INDIA FORGE AHEAD.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Meyer ad Nazir Ali opened this morning, when Wyatt (21) and Astill (24) who were in possession at the call of time on Friday continued M.C.C. innings, before a moderately large attendance. After a quite start, Wyatt brought 100 on board with a straight drive to the screen of Meyer and following a couple of well placed shots, including a neatly executed hook to the boundary by Astill, next decade appeared soon afterwards. The Warwickshire batsman took advantage of the depleted field deep on by the side by safely lifting either bowler for four, but off one of these shots, he nearly lost his wicket, Guise dropping a difficult chance at deep midoff. The Exo-

(Continued on next page.)

"GIVE TIME TO SWARAJISTS"

MR. S. IYENGAR'S REPLY TO CRITICS.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION PRESENTS ADDRESS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

A final touch to the auhati Congress engagements was given to-day this evening when the Calcutta Corporation accorded Mr. Srnivasa Iyengar as President of this year's National Congress an enthusiastic civil reception at its spacious town hall The decorations were on a grand scale as has come to be associated with such functions, held by the Corporation in honour of the Indian Political Leaders. The hall was full to its utmost capacity and a large number of distinguished visitors were present. Cries of Bandematram greeted the President as he entered the hall accompanied by the Mayor and the other aldermen and councillors. The Mayor garlanded the President amidst cheer. Sir Dinshaw Petit, Pundit Motilal Mr. Goswami, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas and a number of other Congressmen leaders and prominent delegates to the Industrial and Commercial Congress were persent.

AN INSPIRING LEADER.

The address which Mr. Sen Gupta read recalled that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, resigned Advocate-Generalship and gave up practice at the bar, when the situation in the country demanded it. The address added "as an ardent nationalist and a prominent member of the Congress, your heart beats in harmony with all that is noble and all that is progressive in this country. All the movements for the emancipation of your country, political, social and economic have always found in you a sturdy advicate and inspiring leader. You have earned an abiding place in the hearts of the millions of your countrymen who have conferred on you, the highest honour in their gift by electing you as the President of the Indian National Congress. We abdently hope that in your new and enlarged field of service your achievements will redound to the glory and advancement of your Motherland."

MR. S. IYENGAR'S REPLY.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar accepted the address as an honour to the great office of the Presidentship of the National Congress. He held that Gauhati had really taken a step forward and was confident this year they would make a success of the programme. Continuing Mr Srinivasa Iyengar said, that Calcutta left on him an impression that though C. R. Das was dead he still continued both visibly and audibly to be monarch of this city. The power of Das was indeed on the increase as was the powers of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Westerners taunted them as being idealists but he maintained that Westerners were not exclusively practical people. The Indian Nation Congress as an organization disproved the theory that Indians were not practical. As regards Local Self Government too this idea did not originate from the West. During the reign of Asoka, India had her Municipalities, and Local Self Government was therefore not introduced by Lord Ripon for the first time. There were it was true no statues in old days but the speaker opined, that the technical rules played havoc with their ability. What was necessary was democratic franchise and the exact conduct of their business should be left to the Councillors to be determined according to their sensus. It was easy for English papers to criticise the co-operation. He had been watching its activities as he was interested in the capture of the local bodies and was trying to emulate the example of Mr. Das in Madras. He hoped the members of the Corporation would on the strength of their past services be returned at the next election. The Corporation had shown that it looked after the interests of all the classes and communities impartially. Every community had its legitimate dues but of course nationalism must dominate when narrow communalism wanted to assert itself. He declared emphatically that the Corporation had been administered by the Congress party efficiently.

GIVE SWARAJISTS TIME.

They must at the same time remember that Indians had not so accustomed to criticising actions of the foreign bureaucracy that they did not spare the Corporation. He did not plead that the Corporation would not be criticised, because it was run by the Swarajists, but he would plead that it had in the office for only 2 years, that when Indians had been patient with foreign Governments for over hundred years, they should be patient and give more time to the Swarajists to make the seed sewn by Deshabandu Das grow to full stature and bear fruit of well-being and prosperity of the citizens in the several directions. Already the Corporation had no mean achievement to its credit. It had increased the elementary schools from 17 to 75. Had also multiplied girls schools.

The sanitary and conservancy arrangements were attracting their best attention.

SWARAJIST PRESIDENT FOR BOMBAY?

BALUBHAI DESAI IN A NEW ROLE.

BEST CHANCES OF SUCCESS.

We understand on the most reliable authority that very strenuous efforts are being made by some Swarajist leaders and councillors to persuade Mr. Balubhai Desai to stand for election as the President of the local Legislative Council. It is stated that Mr. Balubhai is rather unwilling to take up the new responsibility, but still, at the insistence of some friends, he did recently come down to Bombay from Dumas where he was recuperating his health and had a full and frank discussion with some leaders. The upshot is not known but it is understood that he may ultimately submit to the pressure of his friends. It need hardly be stated that he has a very good chance of being elected President as he would not only secure all the votes of the Council Nationalist party—but some ministerial votes too as Government would only be too willing to secure the co-operation of such a fighting Swarajist who might prove not a little troublesome in the Council.

"AIR MAIL—URGENT—BASRA—CAIRO

KARACHI, Jan. 3

Yesterday morning, the first despatch of letters for London superscribed "air mail-urgent-Basra-Cairo" left by the fast gulf steamer "Vasna" from Karachi whence they will be carried by the Imperial Airways "Hercules" machine to Cairo for transmission by the P. and O. Mail Steamer to Marseilles and hence overland to London. There was an unprecedented rush to post letters due to the short notice given, and the desire of many people to send letters to friends in Britain as souvenirs.—A. P.

BEHAR COUNCIL NOMINATIONS.

PATNA, Jan. 3.

The following non-Official gentlemen have been nominated by H. E. the Governor to be members of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council:—Raja Devari Nauandan Prasad Singh, Dewan Bahadur Sri Krishna Mahapatra, Reverend E. H. Witley Mr. Daniel Lakra, sub-deputy Magistrate Kabiti, Revd. Brajananda Das, Babu Sridhar Samal, Rai Bahadur Radhai Krishna Jalan, Rai Bahadur Kalipada Sarkar, Mr. A. E. D'Silva and Mr. Sorob Solomon Day.

In the final of Ezra Polo Tournament Calcutta the Royal Scot Greys defeated the Governor's Team by 6 goals to 4.—A.P.

EARL WINTERTON VISITS HINDU UNIVERSITY.

BENARES, Jan. 3.

Earl Winterton paid a visit this afternoon to the Hindu University. The Vice-Chancellor after presenting all the professors and lecturers took him round the Art, Science and Engineering Departments. Earl Winterton was pleased with what he saw.—A. P.

Three are other schemes of development in hand. I do not think that the next election will not return the Party that has done so much for Calcutta. I ask you to give them a chance to establish here the system of local administration more suited to the traditions of this land and will therefore ask you to wait patiently and let this experimnt be run. I am glad to find that in Calcutta the best workers have taken to the Municipal politics. We can no longer ignore those urban and rural bodies. Indeed the capture of these municipalities is one of the most urgent work that has got now to be attended to.

THE CURSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Continuing Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar drew attention to one of the most urgent problem which it was impossible to expect Government to solve, namely the problem of unemployment and it appealed to him most during the election when he had to go from door to door canvassing for votes. The state of unemployment was ferrific and the housing conditions demanded attention. This premier Corporation could help to relieve unemployment by following the example of the Western countries where various forms of public utility srviecs rendered employment to people and brought income to the Corporation. Experiments in this direction should be started soon. There was need for gaining personal experience of the conditions in which the people, the lowly and the poor lived, so that the need for alleviation of suffering be kept prominently before their eyes. He looked to this Corporation which was nothing but a Congress organization to take charge of the problem of unemployment and housing. As for himself he was deeply moved by the address and assured them that during the year he would either make for Hindu Muslim unity or be broken to the bone.—A. P.

"FUTILE CONTROVERSY OVER RATIO."

MR. TANNAN SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE IN SESSION

The tenth session of the Indian Economic Conference opened in Calcutta yesterday and was attended by distinguished economists from all parts of the country.

The most noteworthy feature of the Conference was the defence put up by Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee and Mr. Tannan for the eighteen pence rupee.

PLEA FOR STUDY OF ECONOMICS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

Following closely on the heels of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress, the tenth session of the Indian Economic Conference opened in Calcutta this morning and was attended by distinguisred economists from all parts of India. Sir Rajendranath Mukerjee, the doyen of Indian industrialists and Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates to the Conference, while Mr. M. L. Tannon, Principal of Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, presided over the deliberations of the session.

In welcoming the delegates for the Tenth Economic Conference on behalf of the Reception Committee, Mr. Rajendra Nath Mukerjee spoke as follows:—

The year that has just closed has provided the economists in India with rich material for study and analysis. Important problems of currency and banking, taxation and statistics, rural and co-operative and economy, await rational deliberation and wise decisions.

The Economic Enquiry Committee's report tells us of great insufficiency of economic data and statistics—the raw material of modern economic policy. Generalisations are very useful provided they are drawn from well established facts. But we are usually inclined to expect facts to follow our pre-conceived theories. May we not look to the experienced knowledge of the Conference to condemn this tendency and to demand the maximum marshalling of facts in support of a deduction. The recommendations of the Economic Enquiry Committee for a comprehensive and regular collection of economic statistics should, therefore, receive the warm support of the Conference. The Report of the Currency Commission also emphasises the imperative need for accurate and reliable data.

EXTERNAL CAPITAL.

The Report of the External Capital Committee is remarkable more for its implications than for the main recommendations. These relate to the growth and development of banking and investment habit in India, a most illuminating commentary on what was furnished by Sir Basil Blackett in a lecture delivered last year under the auspices of the Delhi University. I would invite you to bring to the study of this difficult problem your collective acumen and reasoning, and so help to evolve concrete proposals for accelerating the establishment of a sound banking practice in the country. In India traditions die hard. When the comparatively prosperous cultivator invests his savings in ornaments or in bullion, he does so under the promptings of a very conservative instinct. Taste for personal adornment is no doubt present in our women folk, but this desire to adorn combines with an instinctive fear of insecurity and disorder and leads to a locking up of fruitful savings. Perhaps the spread of general education and a campaign of progressive enlightenment is the only cure for this barren habit. It is for groups like those represented in this Conference to investigate the peculiarities of their respective districts and suggest appropriate practical methods for educating the villager to realise the huge waste involved in his dead investment.

BURNING TOPICS OF THE DAY.

I come finally to the Report of the Currency Commission of which I had the honour to be a member. Acute controversy has raged round one of its minor recommendations, which has been raised to the level of a grave political issue. I do not wish to join this controversy, expect to declare once again that the main consideration, which weighed with me and, I may say, which weighed also with the majority of the Commissioners in deciding about the ratio, was the express need of the masses and the poor middle classes of India for stable conditions for cheap commodities, cheap freights and low taxation. As a business man I may be tempted to favour a policy of inflation which leads to a raising of the price level and means increased profits to me but I honestly believe that for a country so poor as India it is imperative for her national well-being that the poor classes should be able to buy a sufficiency of food and nutrition at the lowest possible cost. We need to strengthen them and raise their standard of living. I do not mean to imply that currency should be used deliberately as a lever to regulate prices or as a means to re-distribute wealth; but what I do say is this: that once a difficult period of uncertainty, risk and instability has been gone through, to deliberately start another cycle of similar uncertainties, even, as advocated by some responsible people, to correct certain injustices suffered during the first period—I say that such a policy is not practical wisdom.

RATIO A MINOR ISSUE.

The advocates of a lower exchange rate choose to ignore the vast, almost convulsive, consequences that will follow a policy of inflation. When it is said that by reducing the ratio to 1s. 4d. you raise the rupee prices of only such articles as are exported, ignorance is shown of the facts of the market. If wheat and rice go up in price by two annas in the rupee, all other foodstuff like vegetables, fish, fruit, milk, etc. will immediately jump up in price for one very good reason that the seller of vegetables, fish, etc., is also a purchaser of rice or wheat, and if his rupee refuses to buy him as much wheat or rice as before, he will at once raise the price of his produce to compensate himself for the reduced purchasing power of the rupee. To be a willing party to a policy of raising the price-level all round appears to me to be a deliberate sacrifice of the interests of the poor. But, as I have said, the Commission's recommendation about the level at which exchange should be stabilised forms only a minor issue. You will pardon me if I take this opportunity to ask a learned gathering like this one not to ignore the more important and fundamental recommendations of the Currency Commission in a futile controversy over the ratio. The Report has been before you for five months and it is unfortunate that such proposals as the Gold Bullion Standard and the Reserve Bank have not received the attention they deserve. As one of the Commissioners, I hesitate to make any remarks which would sound like special pleading, and would, therefore, simply commend you to take the Report on its merits. Treat it as one of the practical constructive schemes proposed for the improvement of our currency system, and judge it in the light of your comprehensive knowledge of local conditions and the application of sound theory to practical circumstances. The members of the Commission would consider their labours well rewarded if you will bring to bear upon their scheme your analytical powers and by a reasoned synthesis help in pushing forward the reforms so urgently needed in our currency system.

We have all at one time or other dreamt of a self-determining India, but political self-determination can hardly precede economic self-determination in the modern age. It is for business men and academic scholars together to help in securing for their country that increase in economic freedom and power which will automatically endow India with the status of complete nationhood.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Tannon devoted the whole of his address to a lucid exposition of Indian currency and exchange problems, with special reference to the Currency Commission's report, and defended the fixing of the ratio at 18d. on the ground, inter alia, that when the Commission considered the ratio question, exchange had remained at the higher level for about a year and they therefore felt inclined to recommend its stabilisation by statute. He asserted that the ratio would hardly affect small producers and agricultural labourers, and whether or not agricultural debts were increased by the higher ratio, depended upon ascertaining the fact, whether those debts had been contracted during the last nine years or before. He declared that the whole of the mortgage debt of the Punjab agriculturists, amounting to Rs. 37 crores, was less than ten years old, the burden of the agriculturists' debts was in no way increased by an 18d. ratio. However, it might be that a large majority of those mortgages replaces old mortgages, and in that case, no doubt, the burden of debts would be increased by a higher exchange. Though the effect on Government finance of the higher ratio could not be regarded as a decisive factor in determining the rate, its importance could not be ignored as a lower ratio might necessitate greater retrenchment in public expenditure or additional taxation. Another argument in favour of the higher ratio was that the price level had more or less got adjusted to it and a return to the lower ratio would entail certain hardships.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

Mr. Tannon agreed with the Commission in stressing upon a system of gold standard with gold currency. As regards the immediate or early introduction of gold currency, he was of opinion that it was not feasible, though he admitted that the amount of

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIA'S INHERITED GIFTS.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE.

HOW TO RID INDIA OF POVERTY.

USE ALL HER AVAILABLE RESOURCES, SAYS SIR JAGDISH.

Presiding over the Indian Science Congress, Sir J. C. Bose that India by her habit of mind and inherited gifts handed down from generation to generation is specially fitted to make great contributions in furtherance of knowledge, and said the present unrest in India, as in Europe, is due to severe economic distress, and added that for the economic welfare of India, there must always be the two complementary activities, agriculture and industry.

REMARKABLE ADDRESS AT SCIENCE CONGRESS.

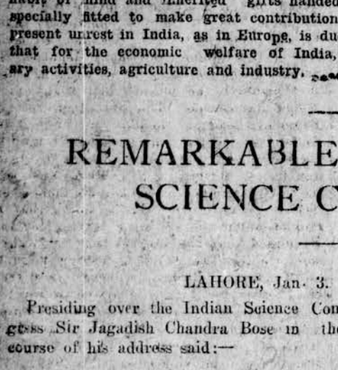
LAHORE, Jan. 3.

Presiding over the Indian Science Congress Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose in the course of his address said:—

When I commenced my investigations about forty years ago, it was held that by its very peculiar constitution the Indian mind would always turn from the study of Nature to metaphysical speculations. India was regarded as a land of magic and mysticism where no advance of positive knowledge could be expected. The hypnitic suggestion of inaptitude could only be removed after years of efforts. I have now the good fortune to find that it is not one but all the provinces of India that are contributing to the advance of different branches of knowledge as manifest from the activities of the different sections of this Science Congress.

INDIA'S GIFT.

Although science is neither of the East nor of the West, but international in its universality, yet India by her habit of mind and inherited gifts handed down from generation to generation is specially fitted to make great contributions in furtherance of knowledge. The burning imagination which can extort new order out a mass of apparently contradictory facts, can also be held in check by the habit of concentration; it is this restraint which confers the power to hold the mind in pursuit of truth in infinite patience. The specific requirements for



SIR JAGADISH CHANDA BOSE.

making great discoveries are vivid imagination, clear inner vision, great faculties of invention and experimental skill of the highest order. In order to discover the life mechanism in the interior of the tree one has to become the tree and feel the throbbings of its beating heart. This inner vision is, however, to be frequently tested by results of experimentation; for otherwise it may lead to wildest speculation subversive of all intellectual sanity. Even in this path of self-restraint and verification, he is making for a region of surpassing wonder. When the note of the audible researches the unheard, even then he gathers the tremulous message. Undaunted by limitations of our senses, he has to create artificial organs of unimagnable sensitiveness which requires great genius of invention and skill of construction. It is enough to say that Indian workers have shown a special aptitude in advancing science by their faculty of introspection, experimental skill and great power of invention.

THE ECONOMIC PERIL.

The present unrest in India, as in Europe, is due to severe economic distress. On account of its magnitude, the danger is more acute here than anywhere else. In my travels I found poverty practically unknown in Norway and Denmark. The miracles accomplished through science by utilising to the utmost all the available resources of the country. For the economic welfare of a vast continent like India, there must always be the two complementary activities, agriculture and industry. On account of the uncertainty of rainfall reliance cannot be placed on agriculture alone. There are, on the other hand, vast possibilities in exploitation of mineral resources and in the advance of industries. The Universities are turning out every year a large number of young men trained in methods of science who form the most important intellectual asset of the country and who at present find no scope for their activities. It is the function of high statesmanship to foresee the economic danger and so shape the state policy that India's trained youth and her great potential wealth may be utilised for the benefit of the country.

PLANT AND ANIMAL MECHANISM.

The life-mechanism of the plant seemingly impassive, had hitherto been regarded as quite different from that of the restless animal with its active movements and pulsating organs. In opposition to current views, I was convinced that the mechanism of life of the plant is essentially similar to that of the animal. The demonstration of this would undoubtedly constitute a scientific generalisation of very great importance. For it would then follow that the complex mechanism of the animal machine that has so long baffled us, need not remain inscrutable for all time, since the intricate problem of animal life would naturally find their solution in the study of corresponding problems in the simpler vegetable life. This would mean the possibility of very great advance in the sciences of general physiology, of Agriculture, of Medicine and even Psychology.

FORM AND FUNCTION.

Every organ of a living being is an instrument subserving a particular function. In the study of physiology we are primarily concerned with investigatiins on the function of the organ and not its form. In the insect sivorous plant 'Drosera' the leaves are covered with tentacles which discharge a secretion; insects are caught by this secretion and during their struggle the neighbouring tentacles bend over and hold their victims more securely. The insects then become dissilved and digested. Nothing could be so strikingly different as this simple type of an open digestive organ from that of the more complex infolded stomach of the animal. In the case of 'Dionaea,' a trap is formed by the two halves of the open leaf, which acts like a gaping mouth closing upon the captured insect, in the bag-like pitcher of 'Nepenthe' the digestive organ of the plant approximates more closely to the stomach of an animal.

The evolutionary process has been active not only in the development of new forms, but also in the development of specialised mechanism for performance of the various vital functions. The plant world affords an unique opportunity for studying the changes by which a simple and primitive organ becomes gradually transformed into one of greater complexity. I will next prove that through the entire range of life—reactions, the physiological mechanism of the plant is identical with that of the animal.

THE SENSITIVENESS OF MATTER.

How did life make its first appearance on earth? No life as we understand it now, could have existed when the earth was a mass of molten matter. My investigations have shown that matter itself is sensitive, and has within itself the promise and potency of life. There has thus been a continuous evolution from a simple inorganic matter to the highly complex animal life.

In the animal there are three types of tissue (1) of contractibility of muscular organ (2) of spontaneous or automatic activity of rythmic tissues as exhibited by the heart and (3) of conductivity for trans-

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M. C. C. WIN BY 4 WICKETS.

(Continued from previous page.)

nian got well under the ball after running back several paces, but failed to bring off what would have been a remarkable catch. He was not to reap the fruits of this piece of luck long however, and was out in a particularly unfortunate manner. In successfully bringing off one of his characteristic leghooks from the ball which was just on the short side of good length, he knocked down his bails.

Wyatt had batted for 80 minutes without making a single bad stroke. The Maharaja of Patiala next joined Astill, and with an uppish stroke through slips which reached the press tent brought the score to 130, and then Astill took charge of run-getting, till he had put his side ahead of the All-India total with a fine straight drive off Meyer. The Maharaja caused cheers to be renewed with Guise all way and brought 150 on the board, but four runs later, he touched one from Nazil Ali which was swinging into the trustworthy hands of Naidu at second slip (154—5—8).

A FINE PARTNERSHIP.

A fine partnership then ensued between Astill and Tate, the latter eclipsing his partner's excellent innings, with some terrific hitting which brought his fifty in less than forty minutes. He started rather shakily, though his first scoring stroke a magnificient drive through covers, at once marked him got as one of the hit-out or get-out variety.

Naidu next took over from Meyer, who had been bowling rather expensively, without any success, for thirteen overs, and his off-spinner kept Astill subdued for the time, but Tate was at once brilliant, applying his daring methods to such effect that he kept the field on their toes practically all time he was facing bowling. He was particularly partial to the Mahomedan bowler square-cutting him in fine style to the boards, then putting him well away over the leg trap for four and again of driving him successfully into the country. Off the same bowler, however, he had three narrow escapes in slips all in an over. Third chance which was dropped by Guise being a very easy one. Thereafter the Sussex all-rounder never looked back, celebrating his "let-off" as only Tate can celebrate it, with an interlude of fine hitting. Jamshetji fielding at mid-on had a hard time of it, though he wisely left alone some of Tate's red-hot drives, off the fast bowler at 190.

SECOND CENTURY HOISTED.

The Googly bowler took charge from Nazir Ali and Tate with characteristic stroke which pulled off the ball to the leg boundary took the score past the second century after 165 minutes' play. Meanwhile, Astill had been making some easy runs from a couple of loose deliveries sent down by Naidu, and when the latter was taken off at 212 Campbell himself taking the ball, quick change came over the state of the game. At 220 the Leicestershire man patted the ball which he should have hit for four softly into Meyer's hands at short-leg, which terminated the fine innings for well-made 66. Astill hit the ball to the boundary eight times. Campbell who was a successful bowler next appealed for obstruction against Tate and the latter retaliated by slogging the next ball at a terrific pace to the boundary, but in trying to punish the All-India Captain still further, he mishit the next ball and provided a second victim to the Meyer-Campbell combination. The seventh man out at 233. Tate made his 58 including 8 fours in fifty minutes, and with his departure the M.C.C. innings practically came to a close for the rest of the batsmen added not a run, succumbing one after another to Jamshetji and Campbell.

Geary stopped with his pads a ball which broke just enough to beat the bat and Boyes fell a victim to the same kind of ball in the same over. At the other end Campbell finished off with the figures of three to twelve by clean bowling Gilligan with his first delivery to that batsman and the tourists' innings terminated for 238, after lasting for three hours and ten minutes.

Scores:—

M. C. C.—1st Innings.	
Wyatt, b Nazir Ali	10
Astill, c Meyer, b Campbell	66
Maharaja of Patiala, c Naidu, b Nazir Ali	8
Tate, c Meyer, b Campbell	58
Geary, l.b.w. b Jamshedji	0
Boyes, l.b.w. b Jamshedji	0
Gilligan, b Campbell	0
Mercer, not out	0
Extras	19
Total	233

Runs at the fall of wickets:—4/126, 5/154, 6/220, 7/233, 8/233, 9/233, 10/233.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Nazir Ali	23	4	69	3
Jamshedji	11	1	31	2
Campbell	3	0	12	3
Meyer	20	2	71	2
Naidu	10	2	31	0

ALL-INDIA'S SECOND KNOCK

Campbell opened the innings with the usual pair, Guise add Brook to the bowling of Tate and Geary. Ten runs appeared on the board in the first over, sent up by pretty leg-glance by Guise off the Sussex bowler, followed by four byes. Geary immediately made a confident appeal for l.b.w against Guise, which was disallowed. Both batsmen playing with great confidence 20 was signalled after 10 minutes' play, but the rate of scoring slowed up when the rearrangement of the field was made for the leg trap. After a few overs, however, Guise again got going, and sent the crowd into ecstasies with some successive square-cuts, made with the full weight of the body behind them. At 26 Gilligan relieved Tate, and the lunch interval arrived with the total at 31 of which Guise had 14 and Brooke 13.

On resumption, the batsmen piled on runs at a steady rate, playing all bowling with easy confidence, and making the majority of their strokes in front of the wicket. Geary and Tate again started the attack, but made so little impression on the batsman that apart from two appeals for l.b.w., one by each bowler, there was not even a semblance of chance of a separation. Watching the ball perfectly and getting full face of the bat on it every time, Brook and Guise carried the score to fifty at the rate of a run minute, but it was till ten runs later that the first double change was made, Astill and Boyes superseding the first pair. Continuing to bat in irreproachable style the first wicket partnership wiped off the deficit, after 90 minutes, amidst cheers, and proceeded to eclipse the previous rest first-wicket performance against the M.C.C. namely 100 by Navle and Vazir Ali in the last match at Bombay.

CENTURY HOISTED.

When the century was reached, Guise was leading Brooke by twenty runs, and he increased this margin considerably as the game progressed except when Brook managed to get hold of three successive balls from Astill and roundly pulled him to the boundary. After Gilligan had provided breathing space for his second pair of bowlers, by himself sharing the attack with Mercer for a few overs, he rang the changes at short intervals, but not before they had beaten the previous best stand against the M.C.C. for any wicket did the batsmen relax their efforts. 150 was reached at 4 p.m. when the innings had lasted just over two hours, and then the first pair of bowlers returned to the attack. At last they met with success when Guise who was slowly creeping towards his century gave a low chance at short leg for Wyatt to bring off a spectacular catch after throwing himself at full length on the ground. The first wicket had held for two hours and a half, and after the catch which Wyatt had dropped in the slips when Brook had made 15 had given no chance, Guise who reached boundary ten times in his score of 91, and was unfortunate not to get his century. Sympathy and appreciation were mingled in the wonderful ovation he received on his return to the pavilion.

UNEXPECTED COLLAPSE.

A wholly unexpected collapse of home batting then followed, and it was only the intervention of time that saved the side from further disasters. Brooke who had a second life at 70, being let off at first slip, by Boyes eventually lost his wicket to Geary, who had twice been baulked of it by bad slip fielding. Colombo wicket keeper played the ball into stumps. Although not wholly free from blemish his was a great effort which combined with Guise's helped to consolidate his side's chances at the opportune moment. He hit 8 fours.

Given the slip by these two successes M. C. C. bowling and fielding which had been showing signs of effects of a tiring day in the field at once steadied up and before the call of time had claimed two more good wickets in Vazir Ali and Ashton. Naidu (7) and Meyer (0) were in possession when stumps were drawn.

ANGLO-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING.

INDIA TO BE EXCLUDED.

MR. HEARST'S CHANGE OF FRONT.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

NEW YORK.—Mr. Hearst whose chain of newspapers across the American continent has hitherto been characterised by anti-British feeling has published a long letter in the front page of the "New York American" emphatically favouring peace and understanding between the English speaking peoples of the world, which Premier Bruce has been advocating here. "By this" says Mr. Hearst, I do not mean any entangling alliances. The plan I have in mind would not even mean any close compact as naval treaties, which require us to protect England in her possession of her subject territories. The plan I have in mind would exclude consideration of India, Egypt and such subject peoples and would simply mean that the United States, Britain, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa should co-operate to ensure peace among themselves and, as far as possile, maintain the peace of the world." Mr. Hearst declares that this will not be an offensive alliance. He favours an armament agreement which will not only provide for fighting arms to be kept down to a certain point, but maintained at a definite strength to ensure efficiency of co-operation.—Reuter Special.

Mr. Iqbal Ahmad who has been appointed a Judge of the High Court of Allahabad.

BOMBAY'S NEW MINISTERS.

ASSUMPTION OF DUTIES.

SIR GHULAM HUSSEIN INTERVIEWED.

An interesting function took place on Monday noon at the Bombay Secretariat when H. E. the Governor of Bombay administered oath to his new Ministers before a large and distinguished gathering of officials prior to their taking charge of their respective portfolios. The new Ministers, viz., Sir Gulambussein Hiddayetullah, Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai and Dr. R. P. Paranjpye came to the Secretariat a little after 11-30 a.m. followed by the Governor. The Governor's chamber at the north end of the first floor of the Secretariat was soon filled with the Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, the Oriental Translator, Advocate-General and the Commissioner of Police and a little before 12 noon the new Ministers were ushered in their presence. The Governor then administered to each of them individually the oath of allegiance and then shook hands with them. The function lasted a few minutes.

Sir Gulambussein Hidayetullah after the ceremony was asked by a representative of the "Chronicle" about his future programme. He said as far as local self-government was concerned he had completely overhauled it. In his regime the Improvement Trust was transferred to the Bombay Municipal Corporation and after 1884 the first time in the history of the Presidency, the District Local Board Act was passed which gave greater power to the people. He had also established a Road Board for this Presidency and the Local Self-Government Institute founded by him was working well. In his new programme he hoped to see the Karachi Municipality on the line with Bombay Municipality and he was also going to amend the Panchayet Bill as early as possible.

Asked if he would not do anything to revise the present constitution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, he replied it was up to the Bombay Municipal Corporation to approach him if they wanted to amend the Act and he would give sympathetic consideration to their request.

MADRAS MINISTRY

MR. SATYAMURTI ON SWARAJIST ATTITUDE

Madras, Jan. 3.

Asked by a representative of the Free Press of India to outline the Swarajists' attitude towards the Madras Independent Ministry, in view of the Gauhati decision, Mr. S. Satyamurthi stated that the Swarajists were pledged to do two things, namely to refuse to accept office and break Diarchy. How and when they were to carry out the latter pledge was a matter for the party to decide.

It is understood that the party will meet on the 8th and 9th when a definite decision would be taken.—Free Press.

THE LATE MR SORABJEE J. PADSHA

We deeply regret to record the death which took place last night of Mr. Sorabjee J. Padsha, brother of Mr. Burjorjee J. Padsha of Messrs. Tata and Sons. The late Mr. Sorabjee was a man of great talents and culture and was for many years associated with the conduct of the 'Indian Mirror" of Calcutta. On his retirement he came to Bombay and lived a quiet life at Bandra. Great sympathy will be felt for his family in their loss.

"FUTILE CONTROVERSY OVER RATIO."

(Continued from previous page.)

rupees likely to be offered for conversion into gold could not be large.

INDIA'S STERLING SECURITIES.

Proceeding, he asserted that immediate realisation of India's stering securities was neither feasible nor desirable. He believed that there would be no great objection to the postponement of opening of gold mint, if it were definitely assured that, within a comparatively reasonable period (5 or 7 years), it would be possible to put the Indian currency system on a gold currency standard basis. What was immediately needed was stoppage of coinage of rupees, building up of the gold reserve required for the transference of favourable balance of account, in the form of gold, to this country, maintenance of the ratio between gold and rupee and the gradual substitution of Government currency notes by new bank notes.

After emphasising the importance attached to credit organisations, Mr. Tannon drew attention to the disadvantages of the absence of proper banking system and emphasised the need for a central bank and more banking offices, as also for encouragement of the banking habit and wider use of cheques. India wanted banks with large capital and long-term deposits for financing industries and for agricultural improvements.

BANKERS' INSTITUTE.

Turning to the question of training Indian youths in banking business, Mr. Tannon said that he was glad that his proposal for starting an Indian Institute of Bankers had already been accepted, and it was likely to be established in the near future. The President expressed his regret that the study of economics had been neglected in India, and he emphasised the need for greater attention being paid to the subject in Indian Universities.—A. P.

FLOATING UNIVERSITY.

AMERICAN TOURISTS IN BOMBAY.

A UNIQUE VENTURE.

"Bombay the Beautiful" as the tourists call it is visited by a floating university called s.s. "Ryndam" which brings with her on board 66 professors, 488 students and 254 crew. It started from New York on 18th September, 1926 on a 225 days' cruise round the globe, out of which 100 days would be spent ashore visiting various countries and on sight-seeing. In Bombay, they would stay for six days. It is a well-organised travelling University, inasmuch as lecture classes are attended every morning and evening, and has students from 40 different states of America representing 150 universities. It contains a dozen professors of various Universities placed in charge of literature, science, philosophy, medicine, geography, art and music. There are 53 girl students and 120 elderly people to chaperon them. The venture is believed the first of its kind to widen the knowledge of the students on men and matters first-hand.

SWAMIJI'S MURDER.

MORE CONDEMNATION.

Deep sense of sorrow has been expressed at the foul murder of Swami Shraddhanand and also the outrage condemned by the following Associations:—

(1) The All-India Madhyadeshiya Vaishya Maha Sabha at Gorakpur.

(2) By the Central Labour Board of Bombay.

(3) By the Rajasthan Seva Sangha, Ajmer, and the Kisan Panchayet of Bojolia (Mewar).

(4) The General Council of the Dalit Udhar Sabha of Delhi.

(5) The Depressed India Association of Bombay.

(6) The All-India Suddhi Sobha, Delhi.

ABDUL RASHID.

REMANDED AGAIN.

DELHI, Jan. 3.

The Police have obtained another remand for Abdul Rashid in Swami Shraddhanandji murder case. But if progress proceeds at the pace at which it is at present proceeding, it is most likely that the accused may not be brought up for trial even for another fortnight. The accused is still quite composed and has not given out anything to lead the police to definite investigation.—Free Press.

ANOTHER MEMORIAL TO SWAMIJI.

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

The Arya Pratinidhi Sabha has decided to raise a memorial to perpetuate the memory of Swami Shraddhanan, and appeals for Rs. 2 1|2 lakhs to build "Shraddhanand Bhawan" for the location of the Gurukul Ayrvedic College and Hospital and to found a School of Art to be known as the Shraddhanand Gurukul School of Art.

The Sabha has sent a telegram to the Viceroy and the Chief Commissioner of Delhi to appoint experts free from communal bias, to make a thorough inquiry into the Shraddhanand murder case.—O. P.

THE BOMBAY C. I. D.

(Continued from page 6.)

training school at Nasik, the Sergeant starts with a knowledge of practically nothing—after two years' service, he picks up a working knowledge of S. 12 of the Gambling Act (not the rest of the Act), S. 3 of the Public Conveyances Act and a few important Sections of the City Police Act—that is the sum total of his knowledge and his responsibilities do not extend beyond that circle of limited knowledge, when he is automatically promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector. It would indeed be a matter of surprise if this unfair and inequitable distribution of the loaves and fishes of office among the Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants did not arouse feeling of grave resentment in the ranks of the force and now that the principle of Indianisation is being given effect to, the time has arrived for the sweeping away of the two water-tight compartments of Sub-Inspector and Sergeant and recruiting and promoting them on a dead level of efficiency and equality. We do not belittle the importance of the Sergeant in the scale, who as an ex-military man has proved in times of grave public disorder like riots and strikes to be a dependable and disciplined man but the injustice of keeping the Sub-Inspector far down the scale when the whole burden of police investigation is placed upon his shoulders, is too manifest to be tolerated and calls loudly for settlement at an early date.

(To Be Continued.)

SIR PURUSHOTAMDAS HITS OUT.

CHALLENGE TO THE FINANCE MEMBER.

"DELIBERATELY MISLEADING UNTRY."

The Commercial Congress closed after passing a few more resolutions.

We give below a fuller summary of the speeches delivered by Sir Purshotamdas and Mr. B. F. Madan at the Commercial Congress. The former was given a great ovation as he rose to address the Commercial Congress on the currency, resolution. He quickly silenced all dissentients and warned the importers that they would also stand to lose heavily by the higher exchange as itwould reduce the purchasing capacity of the agriculturists. Referring to the speech delivered by Sir Basil Blackett at Cawnpur, he said that except for the last twenty months—less than a year and a half—the rupee ruled about 1-4 gold and he very nearly accused the Finance member of "misleading the country by quoting higher figures while concealing the difference then ruling between sterling and gold. Mr. B. F. Madon also made a vigorous speech in supporting the resolution on the subject.

CLOSE OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Mr. J. C. Ghosh of the Indian Planters' Association moved: "That in view of the difficulty of securing undeveloped tea-growing land in the Province of Bengal, this Congress urges that earliest steps should be taken by the local Government to withdraw the existing restrictions on the acquisition of Tea-lands by Indians in the Doora of Bengal." Mr. Ghosh said the capital invested in tea business was more than that in cotton or jute. But of 42 crores capital put in this business less than two crores belong to Indians. The resolution was supported by Mr. N. Sen and was passed.

At this stage the delegates of the Industrial Conference were invited by the representative of the Economic Conference tomorrow so that touch be established between theorists and practical men.

RESOLUTIONS PUT FROM CHAIR.

Four resolutions were put put from "This Congress strongly protests against the statements made by Sir Luis Kershaw, the chair and were passed they run:

(1) Delegate of the Govt. of India before the Credentials Committee of the Ninth Session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva, that the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce (European) are most representative organisations of employers in India, and are strongly of opinion that Indians also shall be sent to such international gatherings to represent the interests of India, an opinion which has been fully supported by the Indians of the credentials committee of such a representative body as the Ninth Session of the International Labour Conference to affect that representations of the country at the general Conference should be a national one."

(2) "This Congress recommends to the Government of India that Mr. G. D. Birla of Messrs. Birla Bros., of Calcutta, and President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, be nominated as Indian employers' delegate to the 10th Session of the International Labour Conference as recommended by the All-India Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations."

(3) "This Congress draws the attention of the Government of India to the frequent and prolonged interruptions in Indo-Burma Telegraphic traffic, which cause hardship and inconvenience to the public in general and the commercial community in particular, and urges that early steps be taken to provide some suitable system of telegraphic communication between India and Burma which would be immune from such interruptions."

(4) "This Congress deplores lack of practical training in commerce and industry in the present system of education, and invites the attention of the Indian universities to the urgent need of it with a view to the development of business training in India."

After all the 31 resolutions on the agenda had been passed without any alteration Mr. Gopal Menon invited the first session of the new Federation to Madras.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE CHAIR.

A vote of thanks to the chair was proposed by Mr. Khaitan. He paid eloquent tribute to Sir Dinshaw Petit's fitness to lead the Indian mercantile community. The establishment of the Federation had disproved the suggestion of those who had said that the Indian commercial community could not unite on one platform.

Mr. W. C. Banerji said that Sir Dinshaw had wealth, honour and power, and hoped Sir Dinshaw would not fight shy of fighting the bureaucratic Government (Applause).

Mr. G. D. Birla associated himself with the resolution. He recalled that it was four years ago that he suggested to Sir Purshotamdas, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtullah and others that they should have an Indian Association of Chambers. The idea did not make headway. It was last August at Simla that Pundit Malaviya and Lala Harkishen Lal called a meeting, which proved successful. When he passed the Royal Exchange building built by the Bengal National Chamber, he felt that the Indian community should have a bigger Exchange (Applause). Their Secretariat should be as big as that of the Bengal Government, so that they might not be at the mercy of Government figures. This would be a good investment. They had already collected some funds, but this was only a beginning.

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Sir Dinshaw Petit in acknowledging the vote of thanks, took pride in that he presided over the session which gave birth to a body which would be more important than any commercial body that had come into existence in India till now (Applause). The Provisional Committee had a great task before it, but he hoped that with its help and particularly with the help of Sir Purshotamdas, Vice-President, and Mr. J. K. Mehta, he would be able to make the new duties a success (Applause). "We are looking to our political needs. Let us also look to our industrial and commercial needs. Our ideal is self-government within the Empire, and the goal is a laudable one, but side by side with the political work we should keep our industrial and commercial position in view, so that we should occupy such a position that we should be second to none of the different parts of this Empire (Hear, hear). The commercial and social advancement must go side by side with the political. There are some who run down European civilization as a tinsel civilization, but surely there are some features among the European nations which we should well adopt. We are behind them by generations. When they are able to build motors, we cannot manufacture even parts of a bicycle. When they can build big steamers, we are not able to turn out a small steam launch. All this difference between them and us comes home to me when I travel n Europe. I feel how backward we are. Let us therefore unite. Let us work shoulder to shoulder, and let us advance, both commercially and industrially, as well as politically. Then only we can command the respect of other parts of the world. Then only we should assert ourselves as one of the foremost countries of this world (Loud applause).

Though this Congress ends to-day I hope our united efforts will take effect, and the Association will respond to all our hopes and fulfill our expectations (Cheers).

The Congress was then dissolved and the delegates were entertained to a garden party by the Indian Produce Associations, Calcutta.—A. P.

REPLY TO FINANCE MEMBER.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS ON EXCHANGE BUNGLE.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas was given an ovation as he ose to reply to the currency debate. He regretted Mr. Jadunath Roy had not given many reasons for the attitude of opposition to the resolution. He could not understand the reason underlying his support of 1sh. 6d. ratio. He wondered if Mr. Roy [illegible] in his personal capacity or on behalf of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. J. N. Roy:—I was speaking in my personal capacity.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas: I am glad to hear that. Indeed, I would have been surprised if it were otherwise, for we have here the opinions of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, oral as well as written, given before the Currency Commission, and there is clear evidence that they did not oppose 1sh. 4d. nor support 1sh. 6d. ratio. The President of the Commission put the definite question to a representative of the Bengal National Chamber before the Commission as follows. "To what rate of exchange in your opinion the country has adjusted itself? The answer was 1sh. 4d. The next question by Mr. Hilton Young was: "And it follows that no adjustment has taken place to 1sh. 6d. ratio." The witness replied "yes." Thus, if there had been no adjustment of 1sh. 6d. ratio. on the 4th of January last year, Sir Purshotamdas wondered whether within a year a complete adjustment had taken place to warrant the opposition of Mr. Jadunath Roy.

Regarding Mr. Amirchand's opposition, Sir Purshotamdas fully sympathised with the importers, but it was clear that the latter part of his speech was in favour of 1sh. 4d. ratio and against 1sh. 6d. It was quite true that importers in this country were under the impression that they would be hit by the lower ratio. He asked Mr. Amirchand whether his Association (The Delhi Importers' Association) had considered the question as to how after four good monsoons India was not able to afford to purchase imported articles, despite all the efforts and resourcefulness of the middlemen. The Delhi Association should join in settling this exchange question, instead of speculating and taking risks of exchange in the chance of saving one-eighth or one-sixteenth pence to the importers. Also it was far better that this question of ratio was decided soon rather than hanging on uncertainties. But the decision must be in the interests of the whole of India, and not in the interests of one class or community. As Sir Basil Blackett himself pointed out in his speech in the Assembly, the ratio must be fixed at whatever figure not in the interests of the consumer or the tax-payer considered in isolation, but of India as a whole.

REPLY TO FINANCE MEMBER.

Proceeding, Sir Purshotamdas referred to the speech of the Finance Member at Cawnpore, and, alluding to that portion of it which related to the exchange fluctuation pointed out with the help of statistics, that, except for a period of twenty months, the rupee ruled about 1—4, gold and certainly under 1—6 gold. The 1—4 gold ruled from 1899 to 1924, when the Government deliberately rigged it up higher. What then was the good of the Finance Member trying to keep back from the public that the figures were for sterling and not for gold? The discussion was all along for gold and not for sterling. If it had been any other, he (speaker) would have accused him of deliberately misleading the country. But as the person was the Finance Member of the Government, he would reserve his remarks for a different occasion. (Loud laughter and cheers).

Then again, Sir Basil Blackett had sought to make out that there was no difference to the cultivator whether the exchange was fixed at 1sh. 4d. or 1sh. 6d. ratio. He did not think that Sir Basil Blackett took the authority of small men, but there was the authority of the Right Hon. Hilton Young. Mr. Hilton Young was the editor-in-chief of the "Financial News," and Mr. R. Hamilton addressed a letter to that paper on the 27th August pointing out that the Bill introduced in the Assembly was unfair to the producer, because it added to the burden of the cultivator. The suggestion was that if 1sh. 6d. ratio was placed on the Statute Book then the Government should give a proportionate decrease in land revenue collection as soon as the Bill was passed. The foot-note by the editor was: "Assuming that the present Currency Bill be adopted the assessments as they fall in must be revised under the 1—4 basis. Otherwise, there will be an increase in the land tax." Thus, it was clear that the agriculturists were no affected was clearly wrong.

TWO GUIDING FACTORS.

Proceeding Sir Purshotamdas referred to the fact that certain papers, which were some time ago opposed to 1s. 4d. ratio were now expressing themselves, that the Finance Member made a mistake in not settling the ratio when in September 1924, things were favourable for stabilising the the ratio at 1s. 4d., and all knew how the 1s. 6d. ratio had worked. The total deflation since April last had been thirty-one crores and yet there were people in India who got up and said that the rupee must be stabilised at 1s. 6d. The two factors which must guide them in setting this ratio problem were attainability and maintainability, and judged by both the 1s. 4d. was the only ratio and not the ratio which had been maintained artificially by adopting unjustifiable methods which lacked the sanction of the Indian people. The European element of the population had been significantly silent in public over 1s. 4d. ratio and very few had the courage of conviction to openly support that ratio, although in private talks they would express themselves in agreement with Indian opinion. Sir Basil had told India that unless the 1s. 6d. ratio was accepted there would be no other currency reform. It was for the legislature to give an adequate reply to this challenge. The effort of the Finance Member to fix the ratio at 1s. 6d. was a concerted attempt to take India to the 2s. ratio. He saw danger ahead in this attempt and urged Indians to thwart Government in its [illegible] must also tell Government that they knew the problem well and proposed to look after themselves. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

AT THE MERCY OF MANIPULATION.

MR. MADAN ON CURRENCY RESOLUTION

The following is an amplified report of the speech of Mr. B. F. Madan in seconding the resolution regarding Currency at the Indian Commercial and Industrial Congress:

"There is a most important reason why we insist on a gold currency the gold coins cannot appreciate or depreciate in value in terms of gold. A sovereign is 113 grains of fine gold, and it cannot be worth more than 113 grains or less than 113 grains. Therefore if we had gold coins in circulation the man in the street would know what his own currency really was and would not be so easily misled as he has been in the past ten years as to the true nature of the manipulations that Government has been carrying on. We condemn the gold bullion standard recommended by the Currency Commission. This is because it is not only no advance on the pre-war position, but is actually a step backwards. In pre-war days we had a silver rupee in general circulation, but the sovereigns also was legal tender and millions of sovereigns did actualy go into circulation. Under the gold bullion standard there is to be no gold coin in circulation. You are, of course, told that you will be allowed to get gold in exchange for currency, provided you can take not less than 400 oz. say 1,000 tolas at a time. How many of us, even in this room, can avail ourselves of this facility. It is merely a mirage, and if we agree to it we shall never have a gold currency, never be in a position to make our own receipts and payments in gold and five or ten years hence we have been able to do without a gold currency, and there was therefore no need for one for another 50 years.

"MANIPULATION FOR ALL TIME."

"This will mean that the currency system of this country will be at the mercy of manipulation for all time, because average man will find it difficult to appreciate then as he has found it difficult to appreciate today that there was any manipulation going on. We are told that the Currency Commission most carefully considered the question of a gold currency but found it impossible to inaugurate it to-day. They do say so, but that is because they went on the wrong assumption that the rupees now in circulation had to be called in and gold coin put into circulation in their place. Then they talked of the immense amount of gold that would have to be provided for such an operation, and told us that neither America nor England could give it. They need not have made any such assumptions. Our case to-day is very similar to that of the United States in 1898, when it wanted to go on to a gold standard. That country also then had a vast amount of silver money in circulation. That country also did not then command sufficient gold to convert all that silver money or any large part of it into gold, and what it did then could very well be done by us to-day. In fact Mr. Banjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, said so to the Commission in so many words."

THE LAND TAX.

Alluding to the ratio Mr. Madan said: "This device of a ratio was restored to enable us to link the rupee to gold. When after the report of the Fowler Committee this country decided finally to abandon the silver standard and go to the gold standard then also they had the same problem. It was considered impossible to withdraw the silver rupee and substitute gold coins so the device was adopted of leaving the rupee as it was, but providing by law that it should be equal to 7.55 grains of gold. "Therefore, ever since the Fowler report we were on a gold standard with the rupee as a fixed fraction, the fifteenth part of our gold coin. For various reasons it was considered unnecessary to introduce a new gold coin of our own and the sovereign was adopted as a gold coin that should circulate in this country as it did in England. Even since then, whenever we spoke of having to pay or receive say Rs. 1,500 it really meant having to pay or receive 100 sovereigns and this was the basis of all contracts. Government now want to make the rupee 18d. gold this really means that for every Rs. 1,500 of land tax they want to collect from us £112½ instead of the £100 that would otherwise be due to them. This is bad enough, but what is far worse is that they compel everyone who has to make any payments to Rs. 12½ per cent. more in gold to his creditor or find 12-1/2 per cent. more in its equivalent in commodity. The section of the population that is most largely concerned is our agricultural population, whose indebtedness may be roughly put down at about 800 crores. The burden of this debt is increased by 100 crores, i.e., the cultivator will have to find a further 100 crores worth of commodity to repay this debt whenever he is in a position to do so. If he is paying say 1 per cent. per month for interest the total interest burden is about 96 crores and the change to 18d. means that our agricultural population must find year by year a further 12 crores, worth of commodity to pay this charge alone.

THE CULTIVATOR & INCREASED CHARGES.

"Sir Basil Blackett has been good enough in some of his recent utterances to point out that when we talk of 18d. or 18d. we really mean that rupee should stand for 7.53 grains or for 8.47 grains. He cannot but agree that the principal and interest due by the cultivator will now be equal to so many more grains of gold. The argument is, however, put forward that the price of commodities having risen the cultivator is now so well off that he can afford to pay these increased charges. Those who argue like this do not appreciate that it upsets the very foundation of all contracts. The prices of commodities are really the remuneration that the cultivator gets for his labour. If he earns more it would surely be right to apply the argument all round. Thus if a man has contracted a debt of Rs. 2,000 when he was drawing only Rs. 200 a month it was equal to the value of 10 months labour; suppose he is now earning Rs. 300 a month, would it be right to say that there was nothing wrong in asking him to pay Rs. 300 against that debt of Rs. 2,000 because it still meant only 10 months' salary. Put this, I am sure you will all agree the thing is absurd and there was no meaning in making contracts if they have to be varied when the circumstances of the debtor changed. But let us take the argument a bit further. Suppose this man had contracted a debt of Rs. 3.000 when he was earning Rs. 300 a month but owing to trade depression he is now getting only Rs. 200 a month can he justifiably ask his creditor to reduce the debt from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 2,000 The very idea is absurd, but if they argue as they do that the cultivator should pay more because he is earning more to-day these people in ordinary fairness should also agree that he should pay less when he earns less. In other words, if the price goes down 16 per cent.,. i.e., back to the pre-war level the cultivator should also be put in a position to pay less to the same extent to the Sowcar. Is such a state of things feasible even thinkable? Are we to manipulate currency up and down every few years to readjust debts in this way? I don't think this is seriously meant by those who are putting such arguments forward. It is only one to-day to beguile us into quietly accepting the present manipulation.

FROM WHOSE POCKET?

There are some people who refuse to agree that there is any loss to the cultivator, and go at a tangent into talk of commidity prices etc. The plain issue is: this Government says it makes a profit of about 4½ crores in exchange. What we may ask these critics is from whose pocket comes all this money? Does it drop from heaven? There are others who say rightly or wrongly: 18d. has been there for two years. What disturb it? Many of these people are Englishmen, I would ask them, is a wrong not a wrong if it has prevailed for two years. If it is a wrong should it not be righted? If this doctrine is sound then Germany was in Belgium for five years. Why did Britain and the Allies make such tremendous sacrifices in order to drove Germany out? (Hear, hear).

"Another point that we make is about deflation. I believe that what with sterling securities and Indian securities there has been a total deflation of some 27 to 23 crores since 1st April 1926. In his evidence before the Currency Commission Sir Basil Blackett said that 25 crores would be an outside figure and a member of the commission—I believe Sir Norcote Warren—said that it could not be more than 10 crores. Well, to-day, after a good monsoon, Government has been compelled to deflate more than what Sir Basil Blackett himself thought the maximum and this shows what immense sacrifices of our reserves have already had to be made to maintain the 18d. ratio. What shall we do if we have one or two bad years in succession? The worst of it is that it depletes our gold resources and actually puts the establishment of the gold standard in danger. It is therefore necessary to protest most emphatically against this action of the Government."

DIFFICULT SITUATION AT GIBRALTAR.

SER IOU S DISLOCATI ON OFTRADE AND EMPLOYEES.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Gibraltar.—The unemployment problem is giving rise to a difficult situation largely due to the fact that the work in the dockyard is practically at a standstill involving discharge of workmen. At a week-end meeting of the leading residents and businessmen convened by the Governor to consider the question, emphasis was laid on the prevailing conditions of increasing population and decreasing revenue. The situation has been aggravated by the departure of the second Suffolks for Hong Kong involving considerable loss to the local traders in grain Comfort is, however, afforded by the announcement, that the greater part of the Atlantic Fleet will be based at Gibraltar from 29 January to 16 March and the Mediterranean fleet from 4 March to at least 16 March. Gibraltar possesses neither poor law nor have dole relief works been instituted.—Reuter.

KATHIAWAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

SESSIONS BEGIN ON FEB. 3.

PORBANDAR, Jan. 3.

At the second meeting of the Reception Committee of the fourth session of the Kathiawad Political Conference, to be held on February 3, various sub-committees will be appointed.

A proposal to hold a Khadi Exhibition will also be considered.—Free Press.

MOULVI TAJ MAHOMED ARRESTED

(From a Correspondent.)

Ahmedabad, Jan. 1.

Moulvi Taj Mahomed practising as a hakeem in Ahmedabad has been arrested by the police while he was travelling. The Moulvi is a native of Delhi, and is related to Asgari Begum in connection with whose conversion to Hinduism the late Swami Shraddhanandji was tried with some others.

It is reported that Mr. Hemchand, Executive Engineer, Bhavnagar State Railway, will join the service of Cutch State for one year, in connection with the construction of railway lines.—Free Press.

It is contemplated to extend the Junagadh Railway line from Visavadar to Dhari which will [illegible]

AERIAL FLIGHT TO INDIA.

SIR SAMUEL REACHES BAGHDAD

IRAQIS EVINCE GREAT INTEREST.

BAGHDAD, Jan. 2.

Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare had great reception on their arrival at the Royal Air Force Aerodrome in Baghdad from the High Commissioner, the Air Officer Commanding, King Faisal's Representatives, Premier, all members of the Cabinet and many deputies. Sir Samuel shook hands with all assuring them that hitherto the journey had been extremely comfortable. The aeroplane reached Baghdad ahead of schedule time and circled round the city for some time before landing thereby enabling welcoming party to reach aerodrome in time. Sir S. Hoare said that he read a number of books and done great deal of work during the 38 hours that he had spent in the air since leaving London. He added that the journey was remarkably comfortable. The party is leaving Baghdad on Monday for Bushire, whence it will start on Tuesday for Jask and arrive in Karachi on Wednesday. King Faisal is attending a banquet in honour of Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare at the British Residency to-night. Iraqis are displaying great interest in the new air service and passages are already being booked.

In the course of a conversation Sir Samuel Hoare said that trans-desert passage from Cairo was the fastest section. Hitherto their speed average was well over 120 miles per hour. 250 from Rutba to Baghdad was covered in one hour and three-quarters. They are expected to arrive in Karachi on Wednesday.—Reuter's Special.

LEAD CLEAN AND DECENT LIFE.

MAHATMA'S ADDRESS TO DEPRESSED CLASSES.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Mr. Gandhi was presented with an address of welcome, at a crowded meeting, by the depressed classes students this afternoon. Addressing the "mothers and sisters" of the depressed classes, he said that he wanted to say something of the life of Swami Shraddhanand, a great friend of the depressed classes, who lived and died for them. At times he thought, seeing the position of the untouchables, that he would like to become one of them. The Hindu religion, he said, never made any difference, nor did the Gita teach them to make that difference. But he wanted to emphasise that they should scrupulously observe all the rites of the Hindu religion. The late Swami used to make no difference; on the contrary, he did all that he could do to uplift their status and remove the ban of untouchability. He wanted them to give up drink altogether, not to eat any dead flesh, not to be addicted to gambling, and to live a clean and decent life.

Mr. Gandhi then referred to the fund opened by Pandit Malaviya and asked them to contribute to it out of respect for the late Swami. They were seven crores in India and one pice from each of them would go to a great extent in swelling the fund. Though the Pandit could get the whole amount from one man, he did not like the idea of raising money in that manner.

Concluding, Mr. Gandhi urged that they should all put on khaddar.

Mr. Gandhi then left for Sodepur, a suburb of Calcutta. He leaves for Comilla, the day after to-morrow.—A. P.

DEWAN BAHADUR HARILAL DESAI CONGRATULATED.

HIS VALUABLE SERVICES TO GUJARAT

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 2.

Last Thursday evening, a meeting of the members of the Maskati Cloth Market Association was held to congratulate Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai who has been appointed to hold Education Portfolio.

Mr. Harilal Vadilal, a member of the association, said that Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai had done many valuable services to Gujarat and specially to Ahmedabad. Though he possessed great influence with the Government he was never afraid to stand against it when he thought it to be his duty. When the Government sued the Councillor of the Ahmedabad Municipality to recover Rs. 168,000 he pleaded against the Government and the failure experienced by it was due to the arresting efforts of Dewan Bahadur to achieve success.

In reply, the Dewan Bahadur, thanked the members of the association, and said that the system of primary education required great improvement. He argued on this subject and made a long speech on it. Regarding colleges and University he said that he had to work within the boundaries of the laws framed, but he promised to take all possible measures in that direction. He again thanked the members, and the President of the Association garlanded the Dewan Bahadur and the meeting dispersed.

MONSOON STRONG NEAR CEYLON.

SIMLA, Jan. 3.

The weather has been dry except for a light falls in Bengal, and the temperature continues about normal in North-East India and the Deccan. A feeble western disturbance is affecting North-West India. The North-East monsoon is strong near Ceylon.

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

ECONOMICS OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

INDIAN CURRENCY IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.

"The colonies are mill-stones round our necks" said Disraeli in 1852; but by 1872, he had completely altered his opinion and was the first to repudiate the old interpretation of colonial self-government as a preliminary to separation and spoke of the constitutions accorded to the colonies as "part of a great policy of Imperial consolidation." At the zenith of free competition in Britain between about 1840 and 1860, her leading politicians declared themselves against colonial policy, considering the emancipation of the colonies and their complete separation from the mother country as being not only inevitable but very desirable. But at the end of the century, the heroes of the hour were Cecil Rhodes and Joseph Chamberlain, the open advocates of Imperialism and the most cynical exponents of Imperialist policy.

Imperialism is the foreign policy of capitalism and changes its character with the varying needs of the capitalist stage of development in the home country. The history of the British Empire is the history of the growth and expansion of British capitalism. The history of the rival Empires now confronting it in the world is similarly the history of their respective capitalism. The British Empire did not begin to be established until the capitalist class began to be strong enough in Britain to make a bid for the mastery of the British state and nation. The lines of the growth and expansion of British Empire have all been determined by the needs and nature of capitalism at home.

ORIGIN OF THE EMPIRE.

The first foundations of the British Empire were laid in raids for treasure in gold and silver upon the Spanish possessions in America and in slave trading enforced—when necessary by the sword and gun—which continued long after these raids ceased to be profitable. It was extended from these first beginnings by the traders who ventured into the ends of the earth in search of silks, spices, sugar and tobacco and fought every trade rival in turn both by private enterprise and with the resources of the State. These traders never considered the feelings of the inhabitants of any part of the earth which excited their greed except so far as and when they were too weak to do otherwise. Wherever and whenever they were strong enough to make themselves absolute masters of a land and its inhabitants, they had no scruple as to the means they employed. By such ruthless methods, during the mercantile period of British capitalism from Cromwell to Chatham, these merchant traders helped forward the huge accumulation of capital in the home country. This ever growing capital ever seeking a more fruiteful expansion lead in its turn to the Industrial Revolution.

PERIOD OF PACIFIST LIBERALISM.

When the industrial revolution at home made Britain the work-shop of the World, the ruling industrial capitalists used the Empire as an outlet for their manufacturers and a source of cheap raw materials. Where force was needed to open a market, or to gain a source of cheap raw materials applied. But after having secured these markets, the British settled down after the Napoleonic wars about the middle of the 19th century into a period of pacifist liberalism. Imperialism now becomes the foreign policy not of merchant adventurers but of industrial manufacturers and it is Manchester—the home of textile industry and not London that dictates it. The fundamental reason for the peace-loving proclivities of the textile manufacturers of England was the complete dependence of their industry on the regular uninterrupted import of raw materials from over-seas countries. The Napoleonic wars hindering the regular import of cotton from United States to the English Coast had given rise to a terrible crisis in the English textile industries. This caused an in calculable amount of poverty and misery among the workers in the Manchester district and the ruin of many manufactureres on account of the closing down of their factories. Whilst the centre of gravity of British capitalist economy lay in the textile industry calculated on mass-consumption, its development depending also on the buying ability of its own population on the direct demand for its use, the ideology of the British capitalist class was of a negative inclination towards an aggressive foreign policy, towards colonial adventures which would render international relations more acute, augment the National Debt, increase the burden of taxation on the people, the final result of which would be the decrease in the buying abilities of the home Market, Symptom of the Manufacturization in the world to which

chester period was an enthusiastic disciple of Free-trade, free competition and of peaceful emulation between the first-class Powers.

SECOND IMPERIALIST EPOCH.

Only from the movement of the transference of the centre of gravity of British capitalist economy from the textile industry to the metallurgical does the second imperialist epoch begin, and Chamberlain "the man from Birmingham" comes into the fore front of the historical arena as the representative of the new epoch—an epoch of Colonial fever. The tendency which had seemed to point towards a complete dissolution of the Empire was arrested and the closing years of the 19th century are marked by an intense endeavour on the part of Britain like her rivals to grab as much unoccupied territory on all sides as she could. The achievements of two individuals Sir G. Goldie and Cecil Rhodes, in West and South Africa respectively added between them to the empire in a space of less than twenty years a dominion of greater extent than the whole of British India, followed by the action of a host of disciples in other parts of the world, effectively stemmed the liberal pacifist movement initiated by Cobden and Bright.

THE ADVENT OF FINANCIAL OLIGARCHY.

Simultaneously with this gradual transference of the centre of gravity of British economic life from the textile to the metallurgical industry, there was developing the growing dominance of finance-capital over industrial capital. There was no longer the old type of free-competition between factory managers, scattered and out of touch with one another and producing for an unknown market. Concentration had arrived at such a point that it was becoming possible to make an approximate inventory of all sources of raw material. Not only such inventories were being made but the sources were being seized by gigantic monopolist trusts. The outstanding features of this period were (1) The concentration of production and capital developed so highly that it was creating monopolies which played a decisive role in economic life. (2) The fusion of banking capital with industrial capital and the creation on the basis of this finance-capital, of a financial oligarchy. (3) The export of capital was becoming as important as, if not more, than the export of commodities. (4) The formation of international capitalist monopolies which were sharing out the world between themselves. (5) The territorial division of the whole earth was being completed by the greatest capitalist powers. The enormous dimensions of finance-capital concentrated in a few hands was on the one hand creating an extremely extensive net-work of close ties ties and relationships which involved not only the big but even the small and the medium capitalists, and on the other, it was accentuating the bitter struggle against other national state groups of financiers for the partition of the whole world and the right to rule over other countries. The frame-work if nominally free competition remained, but the yoke of a few monopolists on the rest of the population was becoming a hundred times heavier, burden some and intolerable. In this period when imperialism was becoming the foreign policy of finance-capital, to the numerous old motives of colonial policy, the capitalist financier was adding new ones—(1) the struggle for the monopolist control of the sources of new material, (2) for the exportation of capital, (3) for the spheres of influence i.e. for spheres of good business, concessions, monopolist profits, and so on; in short for economic territory in general.

Lenin in his masterly survey of their pre-war period of the domination of Finance-capital in his "Imperialism—the last phase of captalism" very graphically describes how this fever for imperial expansion with its underlying economic implications inevitably led to the world-war. Salvation said the capitalist founders of cartels, syndicates, and trusts, lies in monopolies. Salvation lies in monopolies, echoed the political leaders of the bourgeoisi, hastening to appropriate parts of the world not yet shared out.

Post-war Imperialism as the foreign policy of British capitalism in its decline remains yet to be examined.

INDIAN CURRENCY IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

The Indian Currency question is evoking great interest, and one hears echoes of the controversy from countries as far away as Argentine and Brazil and Soviet Russia. While reviewing the position of capitalist

the annual conference of the Communist International, E. Varga made the following comments:

"The Currency Reform in India is a matter of special interest. The Indian Currency is to be stabilized at the rate of one shilling six pence to the rupee on a gold basis. Gold is however not to be put into circulation, but the basis is to be maintained by securing the gold parity of the rupee by means of the sale and purchase of gold. The money in circulation is to be paper and silver coins as hitherto.

This Currency Reform has evoked much opposition in the bourgeois wings of the Indian nationalists. India is well-known to be rich in gold. There is no country in the world where gold has been employed in such gigantic quantities as treasure for purposes of ornament and as material for objects of art. This oppositional wing is of the opinion that the introduction into India of gold circulation would be likely to draw enormous quantities of gold from its form as treasure and change it into the form of money so that a colossal amount of capital would be released for Indian Economic life".

HYDERABAD PAIGAH ESTATES.

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the heading "The King and the Nizam" you published in your issue of the 16th, ultimo a communication from your Special Representative at Hyderabad wherein it is stated; "News is afloat in high quarters that the first step towards recon. Paigah Estates, whose total annual revenue is one crore; to their respective holders viz. Nawab Moin-ud-dowlah Bahadur, at present Minister of Army and Medical Department; Nawab Lutfuddowla Bahadur, Minister in-charge of P.W.D. and Nawab Sultanul Mulk Bahadur. But as the latter is not able to manage his Estate for reasons of mental derangement, his younger brother Wali-uddowla Bahadur the present President of Estate Council, will be relieved of his Office to look after and manage Sultanul Mulk's Paigah". If the latter part of your Special Representative's statement be true, it would be a great injustice to two rightful claimants of the Paigahs concerned, and will go against the interests of those Estates. Let me put the matter as clearly as possible within a limited space.

The Paigah Estates were originally in the possession of a single nobleman and continued whole and undivided for some generations. But afterwards owing to some dissensions among the descendants they were, with the permission of the Viceroy, divided into three unequal parts among Sir Asman Jah, Sir Khurshid Jah and Sir Vicarul Omra, Nawab Moin-ud-Dowlah is the only son of the late Sir Asman Jah. So there can be no question of his getting back his father's Paigah. But as to the other two Estates the question is not so simple as your Special Representative easily puts it. After Sir Khurshid Jah's death his Paigah should have, according to the law of primogeniture, gone to his first son, Nawab Khurshid-ul-Mulk, better known by his first title, Nawab Imam Jung. But this nobleman was not born of a Princess of the blood royal, so his step-brother, Zafer Jung, whose mother was a Princess, was entrusted by the late Nizam with the management of his father's Paigah. Here we see that the law of primogeniture was disregarded by the late Nizam. When Zafar Jung died, the late Nizam as a temporary measure allowed his son, Nawab Lutfuddin Khan simply to manage the Paigah. He was not given even the full powers of an ordinary manager. According to the Forman even for increasing the pay of a servant he was to take the Nizam's permission. The appointment and dismissal of servants were beyond his power. This clearly shows that the Nizam did not at all give him the Estate. As at that time there was no Sahib-Zada in Khurshid Jah's family by a Princess of the Nizam's House who could manage the Estate—Nawab Imam Jung's son, Sikanderuddin Khan, being then a mere baby—Zafer Jung's eldest son, Lutfuddin Khan, was made a stop-gap, so to speak. A stop-gap cannot be said to be proper "holder" of any job. Moreover, this Nawab's mismanagement brought down upon him the wrath of the present Nizam, who snatched away the Estate from his hands and kept it under his own direct control and supervision. Now the Estate is to be released. At present in the elder branch of Sir Khurshid Jah's house, that is in Imam Jung's family there are two of his Sahib Zadas by Princess Najibun Nisa, sister of the late Nizam. Nawab Sikander Nawaz Jung, who is about 23 now, is the elder of the two and is an exceptionally capable and enlightened young man. I do not think H. E. H. the Nizam will ignore his claims, specially when the eldest princess according to reliable reports, is to be married to him.

I shall now deal with Sir Vicarul Omra's Paigah. As to this Paigah your Special Representative says that Nawab Wali-Ud-Dowla will be relieved of his present Office to manage it. The Nawab has perhaps been already relieved of his office, but that cannot entitle him to the managership of his step-brother's Estate. After Sir Vicar's death his eldest son, Nawab Sultanul Mulk Bahadur, succeeded to his Paigah and managed it till he was demented, when the late Nizab took away the Estate from him and gave it over to his mother Princess Jahandarun-nisa Begum. The present Nizam took away the Estate from her hands. The Estate should, according to the opinion of your Representative, be restored to her, as she was then the 'holder' of the Paigah or better still it should be given to Nawab Sultanul Mulk's eldest son, who is over 25 years now and is remarkable for his sobriety and judgment. The nearest relative in whose hands the interests of the demented nobleman will be safe is either his mother or sons. A step-brother with whom he was not on good terms cannot be expected to be

Wali-ud-Dowla was never even the "holder" of Sir Vicar's Paigah.

In 1919 when the younger generation of the Paigah nobles were still at School, I met their guardian-tutor Mr. Lutfur-Rahman a successful teacher and a great observer of men and things. He told me that of all the young nobles under him Nawab Sikander Nawaz Jung and Nawab Nazir Nawaz Jung were the most large hearted, high-spirited and lovable, and Nawab Abdul Fatah Khan was the most level-headed and business-like. But all of them were politically minded and uncommonly just. I also learnt that Sir Briar Egerton, K.C.I.E., then Administrator-General of Paigah, although he was much troubled by young Sikander, used to speak very highly of his cleverness and spirit of independence. He had a great regard for Abdul Fatah Khan's wisdom and economical habits.

I am sure that Nawab Sikander Nawaz Jung and Nawab Abdul Fatah Khan will be like two towers of strength to the Nizam if they are put at the helm of the two Paigah Estates, and the interests of all the people in the Paigahs—the ryots, servants and officers will be safe in their hands. If the Estates were, unfortunately, to go into the hands of the nobles of the old school, not only will there be no improvement, but the hands of the clock of progress will be set back. His Exalted Highness is too shrewed to miss any of the points raised above.—Yours, etc.

H. N. A. KHAN.

Eyculla.

INDIA'S INHERITED GIFTS.

(Continued from page)

mission of excitation as by the nervous tissue.

MUSCULAR TISSUE.

As regards repidity of contraction of muscular tissue in the animal, there is wide difference. The contractibility of the wing-muscle of the bird of prey, such as the falcon, is found to be extremely rapid, while the domestic fowl has practically lost this power. What is the cause of this difference? It is very curious that similar difference exists in the motile organ, the pulvinus of the plant. In Mimosa the contractile twitch is completed in a second, while in the Runner Bean Plant there is hardly any contraction. By the action of safranin, I have been able to differentiate the actively contractile cells, which are stained deep crimson. In Mimosa the contractile cells thus become differentiated from other tissuesfll the inactive cells or 'Phaseolus' remain without any staining. It is the presence of highly oxidisable active substance in protoplasm that confers the power of rapid contraction. It is interesting to find that in the animal muscle also, the presence or absence of the active granular substance in the protoplazm, is the cause of variation of activity on different types of muscle.

One of the most puzzling phenomena connected with life, is the so called spontaneous or automatic movements, apparently maintained without any ascertainable cause Every movement, ordinarily speaking, is due to an antiecedent stimulus; but a spontaneously pulsating heart is said to beat of its own accord and therefore regarded as an automatic organ. What is the solution of the mystery of this automatism?

Although such automatic movements are usually associated with animal life, yet similar activities are found in plants like the Telegraph-plant, Desmodium gyrans. I have been able to establish the essential similarity between the automatic pulsation of the Telegraph plant and that of the animal heart. Poisonous acids arrest the pulsation of the heart at heart disastolic expansion; alkaline poisons, on the other hand, arrest at systolic contraction. It is wonderful to discover identical reactions in desmodium. Poisonous acids arrest the pulsation at diastole, while alkaline poisons produce an arrest at systole. Finally the arrest induced by either these poisons can be counteracted by the antigonistic action of the other. These experiments conclusively demonstrate the fundamental identity of the pulsatory mechanism in the animal and the plant. But the question still remains; what is the cause of these automatic movements?

DISCOVERY OF CONNECTING LINK.

I have discovered the connecting link between ordinarily responding and automatically responding organs. The sensitive leaflets of 'Biophytum sensitivum', gives rise to single response under moderate stimulation. While under stronger or long continued stimulation there is produced a 'multiple series of responses'. A portion of the incident stimulus thus becomes stored and held latent for subsequent expression. From the Joint action of these external sources of stimulation, the energy stored up by the plant becomes sufficiently great to common excitatory overflow. It was our want of sufficiently penetrative analysis of the previous history of the plant that led to the assumption that these movements were self-caused. The internal stimuli for such automatic movements are, in reality, external stimuli which have become trapped. A pronounced automatic plant can on the other hand be brought down to the condition of an ordinary plant. It is the store of excess energy that enables Desmodium to exhibit spontaneous movements. Depletion of its store of energy for keeping the plant in the dark, soon brought its pulsation to a standstill. A fresh accession of energy was now found to renew the pulsation; a feeble stimulus produced a single response; a stronger stimulus gave rise to a series of multiple responses. When subjected to the general stimulation of the environment its regained its automatic activity.

ALKALOIDS AND COBRA-VENOM.

Drugs and alkaloids produce modifications of pulse-beat of animal and plant which are extraordinarily similar. Those which stimulate the cardiac activity also stimulate the propulsive activity in the plant; depressants, on the other hand, induce opposite effects in both. Cobra-venom acts on the animal as deadly poison even in minute quantities. I found the effect on the plant was identical. I was greatly interested to find that a preparation of cobra-venom known as Shuchikavaran, the principal constituent of which is a minute quantity of cobra-poison, has been employed as a cardiac stimulant in the Hindu System of Medicine for nearly a thousand years. I found that minute doses of cobra-venom caused a great stimulation of the pulsating activity of the plant. Similarly, injection of Shuchikavaran in the blood stream of the animal in a state of depression was to produce a marked improvement in the frequency and amplitude of pulsation of its heart-beat.

REACTIONS OF ANIMAL NERVE.

As regards transmission of protoplasmic excitation or nervous impulse in plants, previous investigators have been misled into wrong theories by the employment of violent modes of stimulations, such as wounds caused by knife-thrust; such crude methods which introduce serious errors, are never employed in corresponding investigations on animal nerve. The crucial test of nervous excitation is that it is produced by the discriminative-polar action of an electric current, only on kathode-make and anodbreak. Both in the animal and in the plant, the transmission of excitation may be temporarily or permanently arrested by various physiological blocks, by electrotonus, by local cooling or by the action of a poisonous solution. The results prove the identity of physiological reactions of animal nerve and of the corresponding conducting tissue in the plant.

THE CONTROL OF NERVOUS IMPULSE AND SENSATIONS.

It is ne of the greatest of all mysteries how we are brought into contact with the external world; how blows from without one fact within. Our sense-organ are like so many antennae, radiating in various directions and picking up messages of many kind; these bear, moreover, a agreeable or disagreeable. Our sensation is coloured by the intensity of the nervous excitation that reaches the central organ. We are subject to human limitations, through the imperfection of our senses on the one hand, and our over-sensibility on the other. There are happenings which elude us because the stimulus is too feeble to waken our senses; is it possible to control the nervous impulse so that it shall be exalted in one case and inhabited or obliterated in the other? Does science hold out the hope of any such possibility? This question is plainly fraught with high significance.

POWER OF DIRECTIVE CONTROL BY WILL.

The nervous impulse which causes sensation can thus be actually accelerated or inhibited under two opposite molecular disposition, induced by physical forces. The question now arises whether similar predispositions positive or negative, could be conferred on the nerve by the action of the will.

Full scientific attention has not hitherto been given to the power of our will in controlling all bodily functions. Very few have realied how great become the power of Will intensified by practice and concentration. There can be no doubt of the predispositions which can be conferred on the nerve by internal power of Will in facilitating or inhibiting the nervous impulse. The effect of attention or expectation in enhancing perception is familiar, as also is the power of suggestion.

MAN VICTORIOUS OVER CIRCUMSTANCES.

In the determination of sensation, then, the internal stimulus of the Will may play as important a part as the shock from outside. And thus, through inner control of the nerve, the character of the resulting sensation may become profoundly modified. The external, then, is not so over-whelmingly dominant, and man is no longer a passive agent in the hand of destiny. He has a latent power which will raise him able the terrors of his inimical surroundings. It rests with him whether the channels through which the outside world reaches him should at his command be widened or closed. It should thus be possible for him to catch those indistinct messages that have hitherto passed by him unperceived; or he may withdraw within himself, so that in his inner realms the jarring notes and the din of the world no longer affect him.

From the plant to the animal then, we follow the long stairway of Accent of Life, and see the higher and higher expression of that evolutionary process by which life rises above and beyond all the circumstances of the environment, and fortifies itself to control them.

LAHORE, Jan. 2.

Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, President-elect of the Indian Science Congress, arrived in Lahore by the Calcutta mail this morning. He was accorded an enthusiastic reception by leading scientists and the members of the Reception Committee. Led by Dr. Bhatnagar, the local Secretary and the volunteers, and heavily garlanded, he drove to Government House where he is putting up. The other prominent scientists who have arrived are Doctors Sen, Day and Mukerjee.—A. P.

REV. OTTAMA TO BE RELEASED.

RANGOON, Jan. 3.

Mr. K. N. Subbiah Naidu formerly editor of "Desopakari," who was convicted for sedition, was released on January 1.

Rev. U. Ottama is expected to be released on January 7 or earlier.—Free Press.

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AHMEDABAD PHILANTHROPY

A LAW COLLEGE OR A COMMERCE COLLEGE?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Of late there has been a move by some persons to start a Law College in Ahmedabad. The alleged argument is the poverty of a few persons to undergo Bombay expenses or the Bombay climate. The plea of poverty is hollow for if a person is too poor to study Law in Bombay how can he undergo the waiting period of some three years in the profession before he gets just enough for his bread, and as for climate Poona where there is hostel accommodation for Gujarati students is a cheaper alternative to Bombay or Ahmedabad There does not seem to be the least need for any Law classes in Gujarat. Besides, what is the good of encouraging our young men to go for a profession in which every success has been ridden over a score of failures. Would it not be just misdirecting the energy of Gujarati youths?

If the rich people Ahmedabad have suddenly taken to a philanthropic mood can they not feel and realise the more urgent and more important ability and value of other professional institutions? For a big commercial and industrial city like Ahmedabad what is necessary and beneficial is to have a first rate College of Commerce like the Sydenham College in Bombay which will enable really poor intelligent youths to be qualified for responsible trade work. Again there is ample scope and need for a technical institution and the various mills provide ample scope for the Engineering School also. as there is a fully equipped Science Institute. .

Besides, if Ahmedabad's rich men are just sympathetic there is a 'crying need' for a very great extension of 'hospital accommodation,' and 'medical relief in villages.'

Gujarat needs very urgently:

I. A College of Commerce.

II. A College of Engineering and Technology.

III. A College of Medicine and Surgery.

IV. A College of Agriculture.

If this is too big a programme for the untold wealth of Ahmedabad's rich men then the same money about two lacs that are estimated for a Law College would be enough for a really good Commerce College and that would be really useful to the City people and to the Sethias themselves.—Yours etc.

RAM RAI M. MUNSHI.

Ahmedabad.

RAILWAY FACILITIES FOR SALSETTE DEVELOPMENT.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—It has to be frankly admitted that one of the most essentials for the development of Salsette is the facility afforded to the general public, for going to and from Bombay to Thana on the east and Virar, side on the west, at the same time bringing Thana, the head quarters of the District, within an easy reach of persons living on the Bassein Andheri side. For this end in view, the Railway administrations and Government will realise that the daily traffic as is seen at present requires that 1st, the "Gawari" station, which is a Junction, must be converted into an island platform, 2ndly that the Central Salsette line, which is complete already should be immediately started to link up Andheri to Kurla, 3rdly, that down platforms should be provided at places which are rapidly growing suburbs, like Santa Cruz, Khar and Vile Parle, 4thly, that the overbridges should not be as steep as they are at present, and lastly that the overbridge at the Northern platform of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Dadar Station should be extended to cover up the platforms of the G. I. P. Dadar station as seen as possible. If these indispensibilities are seriously considered and carried out then the agitator's cry "that, India is for the Railways and the Railways are not for India" will loves much of his force so far as the development of Salsette is concerned.

It is regrettable to note, that although the B. B. and C. I. Rly. authrities had personally inspected about a year ago at Santa Cruz, the inconvenience of the public due to want of a down-platform and of an easily ascending overbridge, and decided to remedy the same as soon as possible, nothing yet seems to have been done in the matter inspite of the fact that last year, a similar grievance about steep overbridge at Bandra owing to effective agitation of the Bandra public, had to be removed within a fortnight. i.e., what was intolerable at Bandra, is quite tolerable at Parle Santa Cruz and Khar.

Will the authorities concerned kindly give to the above suggestions, the consideration they deserve as early as possible, in the interest of the general travelling public and earn their silent blessings?—Yours, etc.

MORESHWAR W. PRADHAN.

Santa Cruz, Dec. 24.

WHY CONSTIPATION IS DANGEROUS

When the bowels fail to act regularly and freely, the body is quickly poisoned by waste products, and the skin is disfigured by pimples, blotches, boils and other eruptions. Delay is dangerous, but no matter how far the trouble has progressed relief can always be obtained by taking Little Laxaliver Pills. Chemists supply these at [illegible]

THE REAL PROBLEM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The assassination of Swami Shraddhanand by a Moslem fanatic has resulted in a great agitation throughout the country and the dastardly outrage is being condemned by people of all shades of views except a few coterie of persons. The outstanding instance of this condemnation is found in the presidential address delivered by Khan Bahadur Sheik Abdul Qadir at the session of the All-India Muslim League at Delhi. The various reports appearing in the Press lead to one important and happy conclusion that this abominable deed is perpetrated without any backing from the leaders of the sister community. On the other hand they have condemned it in unequivocal terms. The sovereign importance and legitimacy of Hindu Sanghathan and Shuddhi movement were endorsed even at the session of the Liberal Federation at Akola. It behoves our leaders to gather all their forces and to carry on the movement so dear to our martyr Swami Shraddhanand. In trying to strengthen ourselves, we must, however, remain on our guard and respect the equal rights of the other communities without any bias on our part. If we long for a real consolidation and not mere talk, it is our bounden duty to gird up our loins for the uplift and amelioration of the depressed classes. It is really deplorable to see the people raising a hue and cry over the conversion of a Hindu to the Mahomedan fold and vice versa. But we have neglected the Christian Missionary. The missionaries are silently carrying on their propaganda among the depressed classes in particular without convening a single meeting for giving out the number of fresh converts. The depressed classes neglected and despised, as they are, by the so-called upper classes fall an easy victim to their persuations and the bait of service with its future prospects. The missionaries have crossed the seven seas to propagate their religion and they have succeeded in spreading a net of missions throughout the country The great work undertaken by the great Swami for which he has shed his blood must be done in the right manner and the protagonists of the movement must first tackle the great problem of untouchability which is a bane to the Hindu religion. This Gordian-knot can only be cut by educating the depressed classes especially residing in great cities like Bombay. The leaders of the depressed classes had made some attempts in times past to vindicate their rights and to get a better treatment at the hands of their co-religionists, but our apathy and the lack of organisation due to insufficient funds frustrated all their plans and shattered their hopes. We have sent a delegation to Africa for pleading equal rights but we have failed to set our own house in order. If prayers do accelerate and bless the noble work of the South African Delegation, the efficacy of which was emphasized by that great English poet Tennyson, I emphatically declare that we had not the good fortune to gain the prayers of the depressed classes. The readers will be surprised to learn that the Christian missionaries have lately opened a school at Madanpura for educating boys hailing from the depressed classes. The teachers are seen in their usual red costume. The maxim, as the twig is bent so will the tree lie, holds good in this case and, I am sure, the readers will not give me any credit if I predict at this moment that those boys and all their successors will embrace Christianity in the near future. Next to the parents, the teacher constitutes a deciding factor in moulding a child's character and it goes without saying that the Guru will be always harping on the greatness of his own religion. I, therefore, appeal through the columns of your valued paper, so ready to espouse the cause of the fallen and the weak, to the leaders to bestow their serious consideration to the supreme necessity of giving a safe burial to the evil of untouchability and rescue the boys in question from ultimate conversion by Christian missionaries.—Yours, etc.,

N. G. SAMANT.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.

Fakira Narayan Deorukhkar, aged 55, fell down from a cocoanut tree at Mahim accidentally on Saturday afternoon. The police who were informed removed him to the hospital where he died of the multiple injuries including fracture of his ribs received by him.

At an inquest held on Sunday, the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

It is understood that a project has been made to extend the Porbandar line to Advana a distance of 22 miles. A Jamnagar Railway line will then join from Khambhalia a distance of about 18 miles. This arrangement when completed will mean a saving of 13 miles for passengers going from Porbandar at Rajkot via Jetalsar.—Free Press.

Mr. Hasanali Kikabhai Kamdar a Bhav[illegible] Monday morning of heart failure. [illegible]

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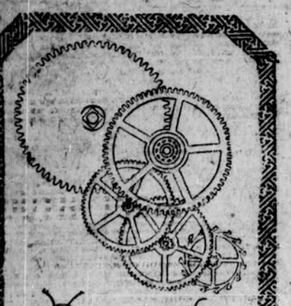

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